THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 110. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu*, *cubebs*, and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia
Hon. J. S BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Decisive Republican Triumphs.

Congress Again Endorsed by the People.

Delaware, Kansas, New York, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nevada, and Louisiana.

Ninety-one Congressmen Chosen

Republicans, 69—Democrats, 22

Generals Butler, Banks, Twitchell, Paine, Van Wyck, Woodford, Pile, Loan, Anderson, Pritchard, Logan, Case, Kitchell, Raum, and Smith Elected.

Political Complexion of the Fortieth Congress.

THE CONTEST YESTERDAY.

GENERAL RESULT.

Twelve States held elections for Congressmen yesterday. The great question to be decided was, "Whether the people sustained Andrew Johnson's Policy of Restoration, or the Reconstruction plan of the present Congress?"

Two States voted for the President—Maryland and Delaware; ten for sustaining Congress. This is a rebuke, the like of which has never been witnessed in this country before, and the Republicans have cause to be proud of their triumphs, especially when we remember that they had the patronage of the Executive opposed to them, and a party to fight whose promises indicated a desire to reduce taxation in various ways, even at the sacrifice of our country's financial credit.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To show how the people of the United States have determined to sustain Congress, and to make treason odious, we append a general summation of Republican majorities:—

At the October elections	200,000
Massachusetts	70 000
New York	20,000
New Jersey	5 000
Illinois	40,000
Michigan	30 000
Wisconsin	25,000
Missouri	20 000
Kansas	10,000
Minnesota	10,000
Nevada	2,000
Total majority	432 000

With California, Tennessee, and other States added, the popular majority against the President is about half a million of votes.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Republican majority in the Fortieth Congress will be nearly equal to that present in the Thirty-ninth.

The Senate will stand about as follows:—

Republicans	40
Democrats	12
Majority	28

The House of Representatives will stand as follows:—

	Republican.	Democratic.
Oregon	1	..
California	3	..
Maine	5	..
Vermont	3	..
Pennsylvania	18	6
Ohio	15	4
Indiana	8	3
Iowa	6	..
West Virginia	3	..
Tennessee*	6	3
Massachusetts	10	..
Rhode Island	2	..
Connecticut*	4	..
Maryland	1	4
New Jersey	4	1
Delaware	..	1
Kentucky*	1	8
New Hampshire*	3	..
Illinois	11	2
New York	21	10
Michigan	6	..
Wisconsin	5	1
Minnesota	2	..
Missouri	7	2
Kansas	1	..
Nevada	1	..
Nebraska	1	..
	148	45
	45	
Radical majority	103	

This is about ten over a two-thirds majority.

* States yet to hold elections.

THE HUMORS OF THE CONTEST.

General Benjamin F. Butler goes to Congress to impeach the President. He is the "sensational member."

Mr. Demas Barnes, in the Third District of New York, is elected. He is a Democrat, and the most extensive dealer in patent medicines in the world. He goes to Congress not to physic the members, nor for the honor, nor for the pay, but to puff up his nostrums, and reduce the tax on quacks and quackery. Could he be called a *regular* candidate, or an *old-school* Democrat?

John Morrissey goes to Congress to show that "one man is just as good as another, and a great deal better, if he behaves himself." He should be placed upon the Committee on Banks—general and national; he knows how to conduct some institutions of the same name. He should also be placed on the Committee on Rules, so that he could revise the code of etiquette, and apply some of the neatest things from the "P. R." Blue-book.

General Banks goes to the National Legislature to take another ride on his favorite hobby-horse—Our Foreign Relations.

General Pile is driven into Congress for a purpose. The people knew how fond the President was of letting the ship of state float around loose, and they thought the Missouri Brigadier would make a good shore fastening.

Mr. Fernando Wood has been elected for the purpose of showing that even an honest municipal Kleptomaniac can be elected from New York city.

Members of Congress Elected Yesterday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

District.
1. Thomas D. Eliot, Rep., re elected.
2. Oakes Ames, Rep., re-elected
3. Ginery Twitchell, Rep, vice A. H. Rice, Rep.
4. Samuel Hooper, Rep., re-elected.
5. B. F Butler, Rep; vice John B. Alley, Rep.
6. N. P. Banks, Rep, re-elected
7. George S. Boutwell, Rep, re elected.
8. John D. Baldwin, Rep., re elected.
9. Wm. B. Washburn, Rep., re-elected.
10. Henry L. Dawes, Rep, re-elected.

NEW YORK.

1. Stephen Taber, Dem, re-elected
2. Demas Barnes, vice Teunis G. Bergen, Dem.
3. J. W. Hunter (short), Dem. } vice Jas. Humphrey, Rep. W. E. Robinson (long), Cons. }
4. John Fox, Dem, vice Morgan Jones, Dem.
5. John Morrissey, Dem, vice Nelson Taylor, Dem.
6. Thomas E. Stewart, Cons, vice Henry J. Raymond.
7. John W. Chanler, Dem., re-elected.
8. James Brooks, Dem., vice William E. Dodge, R.
9. Fernando Wood, Dem., vice William A. Darling, Rep.
10. William H. Robertson, Rep, vice William Radford, Dem
11. Charles H. Van Wyck, Rep., vice Charles H. Winfield, Dem.
12. John H Ketcham, Rep., re-elected.
13. Joseph H. Tuthill, Dem., vice Edwin N. Hubbell, Dem.
14. John V. L. Pruyn, Dem., vice Charles Goodyear, do.
15. John A. Griswold, Rep., re-elected.
16. Orange Ferris, Rep., vice Robert S. Hale, do.
17. Calvin T. Hulburd, Rep, re-elected.
18. James M. Marvin, Rep, re-elected.
19. William C. Fields, Rep., vice Demas Hubbard, do.
20. Addison H Laflin, Rep., re-elected.
21. Roscoe Conkling, Rep., re-elected.
22. John C. Churchill, Rep, vice Sidney J. Holmes, Dem
23. Dennis McCarthy, Rep., vice Thomas T. Davis, Dem.
24. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Rep, re-elected.
25. Wm. H. Kelsey, Rep., vice Daniel Morris, Dem.
26. William S. Lincoln, Rep., vice Giles W. Hotchkiss, Dem.
27. Hamilton Ward, Rep., re-elected.
28. Roswell Hart, Rep., re elected.
29. Burt Van Horn, Rep., re-elected
30. James M. Humphrey, Dem, re-elected.
31. Henry Van Aernam, Rep, re-elected.

WISCONSIN.

1. H. E. Paine, Rep., re elected.
2. B. B. Hopkins, Rep, vice Ithamar C. Sloan, D.
3. Amasa Cobb, Rep, re-elected.
4. C. A. Eldridge, Dem., re-elected.
5. Philetus Sawyer, Rep., re-elected.
6. C. C. Washburn, Rep., vice Walter D. McIndoe, D.

MARYLAND.

1. H. McCulloch, Dem., re-elected.
2. S Archer, Dem, vice John L Thomas, Rep.
3. C. E. Phelps, Cons., re-elected.
4. Francis Thomas, Rep, re-elected.
5. —— Stone, Dem., vice Benjamin G. Harris, D.

KANSAS.

Sidney Clarke, Rep, re-elected.

NEVADA.

Delos R. Ashley, Rep., re-elected.

MINNESOTA.

1. William Windom, Rep, re-elected.
2. Ignatius Donnelly, Rep., re-elected.

VERMONT.

3. Worthington C. Smith, Rep., vice Portius Baxter, Rep.

MICHIGAN.

1. F. C. Beaman, Rep, re-elected.
2. Charles Upson, Rep, re-elected.
3. Austin Blair, Rep, vice John W. Longyear, D.
4. T. W. Ferry, Rep., re elected.
5. R. E. Trowbridge, Rep., re-elected.
6. John F. Briggs, Rep., re-elected.

ILLINOIS.

1. N. B. Judd Rep., vice John Wentworth Rep.
2. J. F. Farnsworth, Rep, re-elected.
3. E. B. Washburne, Rep., re-elected.
4. A. C. Harding, Rep, re-elected.
5. E. C. Ingersoll, Rep, re-elected.
6. B. Cook, Rep., re-elected.
7. H. P. H Bromwell, Rep., re-elected.
8. S. M. Cullom, Rep., re-elected.
9. L. W. Ross, Dem., re-elected.
10. Albert J. Burr, Dem., vice Anthony Thornton.
11. S. S. Marshall, Dem., re-elected.
12. ——
13. ——

At large, John A. Logan, Rep., vice S. W. Moulton, Rep.

MISSOURI.

1. William A. Pile, Rep., vice John Hogan, Dem.
2. C. A. Newcomb, vice H. T. Blow, Dem.
3. Thomas E Noell, Cons., re-elected.
4. J. J. Gravelly, Rep, vice J. R Kelso, Dem.
5. J. W. McClurg, Rep., re-elected
6. John S. Waddell, Dem., vice R. T. Van Horn, R.
7. B. F. Loan Rep., re-elected.
8. J. F. Benjamin, Rep., re-elected.
9. —— ——.

DELAWARE

John A. Nicholson, Dem., re-elected.

NEW JERSEY.

1. William Moore, Rep., vice Starr, Rep.
2. William A. Newell, Rep., re-elected.
3. Charles Sitgreaves, Dem., re-elected.
4. John Hill, Rep., vice A. J. Rogers, Dem.
5. Geo. A. Halsey, Rep., vice E. V. R. Wright, Dem.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, November 7—Delaware goes Democratic by about 500 majority. Governor Saulsbury is re-elected Governor. Hon W. A. Nicholson is returned to Congress, and the Senate and House are about two-thirds Democratic.

This State held an election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and one member of the United States House of Representatives.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. James Riddle, Rep. Gove Saulsbury, D.

CONGRESSMAN

J. L. McKim, Rep. J. A. Nicholson, D.

Mr. Nicholson was elected in 1864 over Nathaniel B. Smithers by a majority of 500. The Republicans have had three victories in the State since 1860. George P. Fisher was in that year chosen to Congress by a majority of 257 over his foremost competitor, the Breckinridge candidate, but in 1862 was defeated by 37 votes in favor of his opponent, Temple, a States Rights Democrat. Governor Cannon was at the same time elected over his Democratic rival, Jefferson, by 111 votes. In 1863, Mr. N. B. Smithers, one of the best Representatives Delaware has yet sent to the House, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Temple. He met with no opposition, his opponent, Mr. Charles Brown, formerly Collector for the Port of Philadelphia, withdrawing at the last moment in consequence of official measures to prevent disloyalists from voting. The last member elected from Delaware, John A. Nicholson, won his seat by 504 votes.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Maryland elects four Democratic Congressmen and one Radical The Senate and Legislature are Democratic, and Governor Swann will be elected United States Senator in place of Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Republican. Baltimore gives a Democratic majority of 1000—the first time in eight years.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Returns from the Western counties comprising the Fourth Congressional District show the re-election of Frank Thomas, Republican, to Congress, by fully 2000 majority.

This State elected a State Controller, five members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. The latter body will have to elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. John Andrew Jackson Creswell.

The Congressional Ticket.

Dis.	Rep.	Vote 1864.	Dem.	Vote 1864.
1.	S. A. Graham	6 397	*Hugh McCulloch*	9 677
2.	*J. L. Thomas*	4,667	S. Archer	950
3.	J. J. Stewart	9 318	*C. E. Phelps*	1,7[illegible]3
4.	*Francis Thomas*	11,899	W. P. Maulsby	7,551
5.	W. J. Albert	3 899	Thos. F. Bowie	8,839

Renominated in *italic*.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN CHARTER ELECTION.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., November 6—The town election to-day resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket, with the exception of the Town Clerk, who was supported by both the Republican and the Workingmen's organizations. The Democratic plurality is 570.

NEW YORK.

New York re-elects Governor Fenton, Rep., by about 10,000 majority. The delegation to Congress will be about the same as before, viz.:—19 Republicans to 12 Democrats. The Legislature will have a clear Republican majority, insuring the election of a radical United States Senator in place of Hon. Ira Harris, Rep.

NEW YORK CITY COMPLETE.

Hoffman Dem	79,659
Fenton, Rep	33,234
Dem. majority	46 425

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

Sixth District—Spencer, Rep., 6981; Stewart, Dem., 9440; Stephenson, Ind., 710.

Seventh District—Steinbrenner, Rep., 6742; Chanler, Dem, 1198.

Ninth District—Darling, Rep., 7701; Wood, Dem., 9124.

Eighth District—Cannon, Rep., 7604; Brooks, Dem, 12 867.

Fifth District—Elliott, Rep., 2292; Morrissey, Dem., 9159; Taylor, Ind. Dem., 6501

Richmond county gives 1029 Democratic majority, a Democratic loss of 200

Orange county gives 700 Republican majority, a large Republican gain.

Steuben county gives a Republican majority of 2200, about the same as in 1864.

Dutchess county gives 1300 to 1400 Republican majority. Last year the majority was 700.

Cattaraugus county gives 2100 Republican majority.

Chemung county gives 800 Republican majority.

Montgomery county gives 80 Republican majority.

Onondago county—Republican majority, 3000

McCarthy, Republican, is elected to Congress.

Cortland county—Republican majority, 1842.

Oswego county—Republican majority, 3500.

Monroe county—Republican majority, 1800.

Saratoga county—Republican majority, 1900.

Fourth District—Greeley, Republican, 3717; Fox, Democratic, 14 004.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Competent judges fix the Republican majority at 5000 and the *Tribune* claims more.

The Republicans lose three Congressmen in the Island counties, Dodge, Darling, and Humphrey's districts, but gain three in the River counties, viz:—Van Wyck, in place of Winfield, in the Eleventh; Robertson, in place of Reedford, in the Tenth; and Cornell, in place of Hubbell in the Thirteenth.

The corrected returns of the Ninth District are as follows:—

Darling, Rep., 8092; Wood, Dem., 9496; Fenton, 18 552; Hoffman, 26,752

The unusually heavy Democratic majorities in New York and Kings county have probably been overcome by the proportionably heavy majorities the other way in the river counties and those west of the Hudson.

NEW YORK CITY,—3 A. M., November 7.—All the Assemblymen elected in this county, twenty-one in number, are Democrats, and the whole regular Democratic county ticket, with the exception of Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), Rep, for Register, who is elected by a large majority. The Republican gains in the country have astonished everybody. The following are examples:—

Albany—Republican majority, 400; Republican gain, 8250

St. Lawrence county—Republican majority, 7500; Republican gain, 600

Dutchess county—Republican majority, 1400; Republican gain, 700.

Chemung county—Republican majority, 800; Republican gain, 600

Fulton county—Republican majority, 800; Republican gain, 500

Orange county—Republican majority, 700; Republican gain, 500.

Richmond county—Democratic majority, 1000; Republican gain, 300

Westchester county—Democratic majority, 800; Republican gain, 1060.

Cayuga county—Republican majority, 3500; Republican gain, 1000

The Congressmen throughout the State will be about as at present. The Republicans still hold both branches of the Legislature having gained in the country more than they lost in the cities.

The State by Majorities.

Fenton.		Hoffman.	
Alleghany	3800	New York	47000
Broome	2000	Kings	9000
Cattaraugus	2100	Albany	Even
Cayuga	3500	Erie	Even
Chautauqua	5200	Greene	500
Chemung	800	Montgomery	200
Chenango	1700	Putnam	200
Clinton	200	Queens	800
Columbia	200	Richmond	1000
Cortlandt	1850	Rockland	500
Dutchess	1300	Schoharie	10[illegible]0
Delaware	1200	Seneca	500
Essex	1200	Sullivan	500
Franklin	1200	Ulster	400
Fulton and H'm	800	Westchester	1200
Genessee	1400		
Herkimer	1300	Total	62 000
Jefferson	3000		
Livingston	1200		
Lewis	500		
Madison	2800		
Monroe	1800		
Niagara	700		
Oneida	2000		
Onondaga	3000		
Ontario	1700		
Orange	900		
Orleans	1200		
Oswego	3250		
Otsego	500		
Rensselaer	1500		
St. Lawrence	7000		
Saratoga	1000		
Schenectady	100		
Schuyler	800		
Steuben	2300		
Suffolk	700		
Tioga	800		
Tompkins	1700		
Warren	400		
Washington	2800		
Wyoming	1800		
Wayne	1800		
Yates	1800		
Total	78 200		

This great Commonwealth elected a Governor and full State ticket yesterday, besides thirty-one members of Congress and one hundred and twenty-five members of the Assembly—the Senate holding over. This Legislature will have to elect a United States Senator in the place of Ira Harris, whose term expires next year.

The State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican. Democratic.
Reuben E. Fenton. John T. Hoffman.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Stewart L. Woodford. Robert H. Pruyn.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Stephen S Boyt. William W. Wright.

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

John Hammond. Francis B. Gallagher.

VOTE OF THE STATE IN 1864.

We give the important votes of the State from 1864:—

			Whole Vote	Union Maj.
	Fenton.	Seymour.		
Governor, 1864	369,557	361 264	730,821	8,293
	Alvord	Jones.		
Lieut.-Governor	369 365	361 849	....	7,716
	Lincoln	McClellan.		
President	368,735	361 986	730,721	6,749
1865.	Barlow.	Slocum.		
Secretary of State	301 055	273 198	574,253	27,857

The Presidential vote was the largest ever given in the State.

The Congressional Ticket.

We give below the present lists for Congress, with the District vote of 1864 (Renominations are in *italics*):—

Dis.	Union.	Vote 1864.	Democrat.	Vote 1864.
1.	Wm. H. Gleason	10,123	Stephen Taber	12 234
2.	Jas. A. Van Brunt	8,826	Demas Barnes	13,630
			Bernard Hughes	....
3.	S. B Chittenden	11,782	J. D. Hunter (short)	11,68
			W. E. Robinson (long)	
4.	Horace Greeley	1,684	John Fox	9,605
			Michael W. Burns	...
5.	Enos Elliott	3,921	John Morrissey	9,272
			Nelson Taylor	....
6.	Charles S. Spencer	7,315	Thomas E. Stewart	6,929
7.	G. F. Steinbrenner	5,638	*John W Chanler*	11,513
8.	Leo'd B. Cannon	8,435	James Brooks	8,583
9.	*Wm. A. Darling*	5 822	Fernando Wood	9,144
10.	W. H. Robertson	10 218	*William Radford*	13 028
11.	G. H Van Wyck	9 736	Isaac Anderson	9,976
12.	*John H. Ketchum*	12 229	Casper P. Collier	11 559
13.	Thomas Cornell	10,028	Joseph H. Tuthill	11,373
14.	Joseph B. Ramsey	12 942	John V. L. Pruyn	17 497
15.	*John A. Griswold*	15,251	N. B Milliman	12,928
16.	Orange Ferris	8,988	George V. Hoyle	7 675
17.	*C. T. Hulburd*	13,183	Darius W. Lawrence	5 659
18.	*James M. Marvin*	14 453	Thomas R. Horton	13 372
19.	Wm. C. Fields	17 687	Stephen C. Johnson	14,078
20.	*A. H Laflin*	16 441	Edward S. Lansing	12,704
21.	*Roscoe Conkling*	11 966	Palmer V. Kellogg	10 816
22.	J. C. Churchill	14 638	Albertus Perry	9,781
23.	Dennis McCarthy	14,880	Wm. C. Ruger	10,464
24.	*Theo. M Pomeroy*	16 027	George Humphrey	11 872
25.	Wm. H. Kelsey	12,762	Henry O. Cheesebro	8,962
26.	W. S. Lincoln	15 543	Henry McCormick	10 806
27.	*Hamilton Ward*	16 945	John G. Collins	11,176
28.	*Roswell Hart*	13,061	Lewis Selye	11,641
29.	*Burt Van Horn*	12,671	Harlow L. Comstock	9,533
30.	A. M. Clapp	12 361	*James M. Humphrey*	13,281
31.	*H. Van Aernam*	23,986	Hanson A. Risley	7,304

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 6—A large vote was thrown to-day, in the election of State officers, members of Congress, and Legislature. The Republicans, as usual, have had it all their own way, and give increased majorities over last year, when Governor Bullock received 70,000 votes against less than 22,000 opposition.

We have returns from 130 towns, which give Bullock 37,000 majority, and at this rate his majority in the State will be from 65 000 to 73,000

These 130 towns elect 130 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 4 Independents to the Legislature. The Senate is entirely Republican.

The vote of Boston foots up 8000 for Bullock (Rep.), and 3900 for Sweetzer (Dem), for Governor.

The Republicans elect their full Congressional delegation of eleven members to Congress, by majorities ranging from 2000 to 6000.

In the Third District, Tinery Twitchell has about 3500 majority. In the Fourth District, Hooper has 4500 majority. In the Fifth District, Butler has from 4000 to 5000 majority. In the Sixth District, General Banks has from 5000 to 6000 majority. In the Seventh District, Boutwell has about 4000 majority.

The returns from the other Congressional districts are of about the same tenor.

BOSTON, November 7.—Two colored men have been elected to the Legislature, one in Charlestown and one in Boston.

Later and fuller returns do not alter the results as indicated in the previous despatch.

Massachusetts elected a Governor, ten members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature yesterday.

State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican. Democratic.
*Alexander H. Bullock. Theodore H Sweetser.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

*William Claflin. Horace C. Lee.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Oliver Warner. Luther Stephenson, Jr.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Chester I. Reed. William C. Endicott.

FOR TREASURER.

*Jacob H. Loud. Henry Arnold.

FOR AUDITOR.

*Henry S. Briggs. Arthur F. Devereux.

Candidates for Congress.

Dis.	Rep.	Vote 1864.	Dem.	Vote 1864.
1	*Thos. D. Eliot*	13,687	Matthias Ellis	2 859
2	*Oakes Ames*	13,591	A. M. Ide	5,266
3.	Ginery Twitchell	9,711	Wm. Aspinwall	5,864
4.	*Samuel Hooper*	10 4[illegible]3	J. M. Wightman	5,484
5.	Gen. B. F Butler	13,686	W. D Northend	4 158
6	*Gen. N P. Banks*	13,082	T. O. Prince	5 174
7.	*G. S. Boutwell*	12 087	Leverett Saltonstall	6 493
8	*J. B. Baldwin*	12 955	Wm. A. Williams	4,377
9	*W. B. Washburne*	15,721	Levi Haywood	3 575
10	*H. L. Dawes*	11,594	A. W. Chapin	6 315

Renominated in *italics*.

Gen. P. R. Guney, in the Third District, is the Workingmen's candidate.

NEVADA.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—A despatch from Nevada City says that there were indications of Union gains. The Republicans have carried the State by something over two thousand majority.

Nevada elects State officers, and one member of Congress Last year Delos R Ashly (Republican) was elected to Congress by 3691 votes to 2215 for his opponent.

The Legislature to be chosen elects a United States Senator to fill the seat of Hon. James W. Nye The competitor of the present Senator is Charles E. De Long.

State Ticket.

	Republican	Democratic.
Governor	*H G. Blaisdell	J. D. Winters.
Lieutenant-Governor	J. S. Singerland.	M. S Bonnifield.
Secretary of State	C. N. Noteware.	G. W. Coffee.
Supreme Judge	J. F. Lewis.	W. C. Wallace.
Clerk Supreme Court	A. Helm.	C. B. Belknap.
Attorney-General	R. M. Clarke	W. H. Rhodes
State Treasurer	E. Rhoades	M. C. Gardiner.
State Comptroller	W. H. Parkinson.	W. B King
Sup. Pub. Instruct'ns	A. N. Fisher.	H. L Bobey.
Surveyor-General	S. H Marlette.	E. L. Mason.
State Printer	J. E. Eckley.	O. E. Jones.

Congressional Ticket.

Republican. Democratic
*Delos R. Ashley. B. K. Mitchell.
Renominated

MICHIGAN.

ALL THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

DETROIT, November 6.—The following are estimated Republican majorities:—

Branch county	2000	Kent county	1400
Ionia county	1300	St. Joseph county	1200
Hillsdale county	2800	Lenawee county	1500
Calhoun county	2000		

The Republican Congressmen are all elected by increased majorities.

DETROIT, November 6.—Michigan vetoes "My Policy" by over 25 000 majority. All the Republican Congressman are elected by increased majorities.

HILLSDALE, November 6.—The majority in Hillsdale county is over 2700 for Beaman.

This Commonwealth elects a Governor and full State ticket, six members of Congress, and members of the Legislature.

State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR

Republican. Democratic
Henry H. Crapo. A. S. Williams.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Dwight May. J. G. Parkhurst.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

O. L. Spalding. B. M Thompson.

FOR TREASURER.

E. O. Grosvenor. Luther H. Trask.

FOR LAND COMMISSIONER.

B. D. Pritchard. Louis Dillman.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

W. L. Sloughton. George Gray.

FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Edwin Williams. John W. Birchmor.

FOR AUDITOR.

William Humphrey. George Spalding.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

O. Hosford. Samuel Clements.

Dis.	Rep.	Vote 1864	Dem.	Vote 1864.
1.	*F. C. Beaman*	17,966	J. L Chipman	15,700
2.	*Charles Upson*	10,151	H. T. Leverance	12,538
3	Austin Blair	15,432	B. F. Granger	12 758
4	*Z. W. Ferry*	13,426	J. B. Hutchins	9,355
5.	*R. E. Trowbridge*	12 547	W. L. Bancroft	11,927
6.	*John F. Driggs*	12,490	J. K. Rose	10,604

Renominated in *italic*.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 7—1 30 A. M—The returns from this city are as yet incomplete. The Republican majority is about 5000, a gain of 3000. Ninety towns in different parts of the State, outside of Chicago, give Logan 12,100 majority.

The returns show Republican gains, and indicate a majority in the State of over 40,000. The Congressional delegation will probably be the same as before.

An election was held in this State for State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and fourteen members of the United States House of Representatives.

CANDIDATES FOR TREASURER

Gen. Geo. W. Smith, R. Gen. Jesse J. Phillips, D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Hon. Newton Bateman, R. Col. John M. Krebs, D.

Congressmen.

Dis.	Union R	Vote 1864	Dem.	Vote 1864.
1.	N. B. Judd	18,557	Col. F Sherman	14,277
2.	*J. F. Farnsworth*	17,898	E. M. Haines	5,237
3.	*E. B. Washburne*	15,711	Thomas J. Turner	7,421
4.	*A. C. Harding*	13 569	J. L. Thompson	12,721
5.	*E. B. Ingersoll*	18,152	Col. Silas Ramsey	11,282
6.	*B. C. Cook*	15 598	D. W. Harris	9 980
7.	*H. P. H. Bromwell*	15,358	Gen. Charles Black	12,027
8	*S. M. Cullom*	15 812	Edwin S. Fowler	14,027
9.	C. E. Lippincott	12 239	*Lewis W. Ross*	15,296
10.	Gen Henry Case	12,176	A. G Burr	16 903
11.	Gen. E Kitchell	10 696	*Samuel S Marshall*	16,793
12	*Jehu Baker*	11,817	M. R. Morrison	11,741
13.	Gen G. B. Raum	11,742	William J. Allen	10,759
At Large	J. A Logan	190 226	T. Lyle Dickey	158,784

Candidates renominated in *italic*

Eleven out of the fourteen members of Congress from Illinois are radicals, eight of whom have been renominated in justice to their efficient service in the last session. The smallest Republican majorities are 848 in the Fourth District (Harding's) and 65 in the Twelfth (Baker's). The Democrats have strong majorities in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts. In 1864 Lincoln's majority in the State was 30,736, and that for Congressman at large 31,442. At the election for county officers in November of 1865, the Republicans did not lose a single county, and gained their tickets in more than twenty counties hitherto regarded Democratic. Illinois elects, in addition to members of Congress, a State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of Legislature to choose a successor to United States Senator Trumbull.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, November 6.—Four Union Republican Congressmen out of the five in New Jersey are elected. Mr. Moore over A. H. Slape, by over 2000 majority; in the First district, Mr. A. Newell, over Charles Haight by 500 majority; Charles Sitgreaves (Democrat) over John Davidson in the Third district by a reduced majority; John Hill over Jack Rogers by 300 majority in the Fourth district; Geo. A Halsey over Robert Gilchrist by 1000 in the Fifth district.

The Legislature stands—Republican 13, Democratic 8, in the Senate; and in the Assembly, Republican 33, Democratic 27.

TRENTON, November 7.—New Jersey sends to Congress four Republicans and one Democrat, a gain of two Republican members. The Legislature will have a clear radical majority. This elects a Republican United States Senator in place of Hon. William Wright, deceased.

Sitgreaves, in the Third District, is the only Democratic Congressman elected.

Jack Rogers is badly beaten by Hon. John Hill.

Judge Morse is elected in the First District; Newell, in the Second; Hill, in the Fourth; and Halsey in the Fifth.

Our neighboring State elected five Congressmen yesterday and a State Legislature. Upon the latter will devolve the choice of a United States Senator in the place of Hon. William Wright, deceased.

Congressional Ticket.

Dis.	Rep.	Vote 1864.	Dem.	Vote 1864.
1	William Moore	12,098	A. H Slape	10 136
2.	*W. A. Newell*	13 958	Charles Haight	13,091
3.	John Davidson	12,080	*Charles Sitgreaves*	16,942
4.	John Hill	12,173	*Andrew J. Rogers,* } John Huyler, }	13,059
5.	G. A. Halsey	11,448	Robert Gilchrist	13,390

Renominated in *italic*.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 7.—The Republican ticket in this county is elected by a large majority. The Sixth Senatorial District gives Crawford, Republican, for Governor, 550 majority. Sidney Clark, Republican, for Congress, has about the same majority.

This Commonwealth elected yesterday a Governor and other State officers, Members of Congress, and the State Legislature.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	S. J. Crawford.	J. L. McDonnel.
Lieut.-Gov	Major N. Green.	Maj. J. R. McClure.
Sec'y State	R. A Barker.	
Auditor	J. R. Swallow.	N. E. Goss.
Treasurer	Martin Anderson.	
Sup't Educ'n.	Peter McVicker.	James H. Bond.
Att'y-Gen	George H. Hoyt.	Ross Burns.
Chief Justice	S. A. Kingman.	Nelson Cobb.

CONGRESSMAN.

Hon. S. Clarke, Rep., 11,420; L. W. Blair, Dem., 9726.

Governor Crawford had a majority of 3788 out of 19,733 votes upon the popular ballot for 1864. Mr. Clarke was chosen in 1864 over Albert L Lee, the "anti-Lane" candidate, by 1504 votes.

Excepting Goss and Cobb, all the candidates on the Conservative side are said to be recreant Republicans. Governor Crawford, who heads the radical ticket, entered the war as a Captain under Lyon, and after brave and daring service was promoted to the command of the 2d Colored Regiment of Kansas. George H. Hoyt, nominated for Attorney-General, was a volunteer counsel for the martyr John Brown. On the success of the radicals depends the character of the United Senators who are to succeed Major E. G. Ross (now filling the unexpired term of the late General Lane) and Mr. S. C. Pomeroy.

MINNESOTA.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—In the First District, Windom, Rep., is elected by about 500 majority. In the Second District, Donnelly, Rep., is elected by 2500 majority. The entire State ticket is elected by about 4000 Republican majority.

This young Commonwealth elects an Auditor-General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and two members of Congress.

State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR.

Republican. Democratic.
Charles McIlrath. Nelse E. Nelson.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Sherwood Hough. Dennis Cavanaugh.

Congressional Ticket.

Dis.	Rep.	Vote 1864.	Dem.	Vote 1864.
1.	*Wm. Windom*	13 965	Richard A. Jones	9 092
2	*Ign's Donnelly*	10,874	Col. Wm. Colville	8,211

Renominated in *italic*.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—General Pile is elected over Hogan in the First District, by about 500 majority. The Republican county ticket is elected by about 250 majority. The conservatives elect two out of six State Senators, and three out of four Representatives, including Francis Blair, who beats Branscomb about 150.

Returns from the interior are very meagre, but, so far, give a radical majority. Jefferson City gives about 150 Republican majority. Franklin county gives about 500 Republican majority. Judge Newcomb is elected in the Second District by an overwhelming majority.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—Despatches from St. Joseph say that General Loan will surely be elected to Congress.

This State elects a Superintendent of Public Instruction, nine members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. A United States Senator to be elected in place of Hon. B. Gratz Brown.

Congressional Ticket.

Dis.	Rep.	Vote 1864	Dem.	Vote 1864
1.	Gen. W. A. Pile	12,681	*John Hogan*	6,026
2.	C. A Newcombe	11,545	W. V. C. Bay	1,263
3.	And. Jackson	4 172	*Thomas E. Noell*	2,306
4	J. J. Gravelly	3,841	John S. Waddell	3,548
5.	*J. W. McClurg*	6,981	Thomas L. Price	2,659
6.	*R. T. Van Horn*	3 498	J. H. Birch	3,221
7	*Gen. B. F. Loan*	12 016	G. A. Hawley	2,529
8.	*J. F. Benjamin*	8 442	J W. Glover	3,124
9.	*G. W. Anderson*	5,329	W. F. Switzler	4,960

Renominated in *italics*.

The discrepancy observed in the above table is caused by the fact that Hogan and Noell are renegade Republicans.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKIE, November 6.—In the First Congressional District, Paine, Rep, has 3000 majority over Brown, Dem. In the Second District, Hopkins, Rep., is elected. In the Third District, Cobb, Rep., is elected. In the Fifth District, Sawyer, Rep., is elected; and in the Sixth District, Washburne, Rep., is elected. They are elected by an aggregate majority of at least 18,000.

In the Fourth District, Eldridge, Dem., is re-elected by about 3000 majority.

Both Houses of the Legislature will be largely Republican, by an increased majority. The Republican gains are very heavy all over the State.

This State elects several minor State officers, six members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. The latter body will have to choose a United States Senator in place of Hon. Timothy O. Howe, whose term expires next year.

Congressional Ticket.

Dist.	Rep.	Vote 1864.	Dem.	Vote 1864.
1.	*Gen. H. E. Paine*	13 860	James S. Brown	13,278
2	B. F. Hopkins	15,538	J. J. R. Pease	10,045
3.	*Col. Amasa Cobb*	14,753	Noah H. Virgin	8,436
4	Col. Orin Hatch	10.952	*Charles A Eldridge*	15,588
5.	*Philetus Sawyer*	13 218	Morgan L. Martin	10,274
6.	C. C. Washburn	13,692	Capt. G. L. Park	6,879

Renominated in *italics*.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Returns from the counties come in slowly, but it is certain that the Republican ticket is elected throughout. We give the vote of 33 counties; those marked † official:—

Counties.	Boreman.	Smith.	Counties.	Boreman.	Smith.
Barbour	693	699	Mineral†	341	246
Berkeley	808	256	Monongalia	1311	794
Boone	...	...	Monroe	...	...
Braxton†	186	182	Morgan	...	...
Brooke	483	437	McDowell	...	...
Cabell†	305	65	Nicholas	...	...
Calhoun†	95	104	Ohio	2061	2225
Clay	...	...	Pendleton	...	...
Doddridge	518	425	Pleasants	272	256
Fayette	...	...	Pocahontas	...	...
Gilmer	165	158	Preston	1406	534
Grant	317	36	Putnam	314	264
Greenbrier	...	...	Raleigh	...	...
Hampshire	192	981	Randolph	207	290
Hancock	425	236	Ritchie	506	317
Hardy	24	238	Roane†	361	210
Harrison	1235	981	Taylor	796	619
Jackson	869	468	Tucker	...	...
Jefferson	286	195	Tyler	606	459
Kanawha	1010	534	Upshur	473 maj.	
Lewis	...	...	Wayne	...	...
Logan	...	...	Webster	...	...
Marion	1036	730	Wetzel	...	...
Marshall	1359	668	Wirt	259	184
Mason	1007	8[illegible]	Wood	42[illegible] maj.	...
Mercer	...	...	Wyoming	...	...

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Wanted in Texas.

From the Tribune.

We want more Reagans in Texas, and everywhere else throughout the late slave States. Reagan was a Rebel, and Mr. Davis' Postmaster-General; but notwithstanding the diabolical influences and powers, and the extreme dangers by which he is girt in Texas, there is nobody who is speaking and writing more courageously than he in support of impartial suffrage and equality before the law without regard to complexion. If there were five hundred bold and honest men like Mr. Reagan in his State, there would soon be an end of the infernal legislation by which that State is cursed and kept out of the Union. It is because such men are painfully rare that reconstruction goes on so lamely. Few as they are, and fewer as they have become under the demoralizing temptations of the Presidential "policy," they are entitled to the warmest encouragement, such as a firm, united, and loyal North cannot fail to afford them. In constant peril of life, as the Southern loyalists are, and must be, if they are to depend upon Andrew Johnson's mere mockery of protection, they have nothing to rely upon save an honest, patrictic, and intelligent Congress; for Congress has now become their sole efficient safeguard. The North owes these persecuted men a great debt, and one way of paying it is to elect trustworthy candidates to office.

It is a plain question of demand and supply. More Reagans are wanted. How are they to be secured? Certainly not by showing the white feather at the North. We have had a fine physical victory over treason, and now it is to be decided whether treason shall have a fine moral victory over us. Can we protect honestly repentent Rebels against the unbridled malice of their unregenerate neighbors? If not, then we have conquered in vain—the real victory is with Rebellion. But more than this. As a people, we should be noble, not mean; chivalrous, not base; true and faithful, not false and treacherous. Every vote for Fenton is a vote to make more Reagans in the South, and to protect them subsequently, while every vote for Hoffman is a vote to shoot, hang, tar and feather them, to destroy their property, and to drive them from their homes. If we do not stand by the cause here, while men at the peril of their lives are standing by it in Texas, the cloud which there is now no bigger than a man's hand will shortly darken our whole sky, and real pacification will only come after another campaign, and possibly only after another series of campaigns, anything but short, and everything that is sanguinary.

The English Dread of "Americanizing" Influence.

From the Tribune.

General Neal Dow's presence at the late reform demonstration in Glasgow has been a cause of offense to certain parties in England, who profess to fear that advantage will be taken of the circumstance by the Tories to try and persuade the British public that the real object of John Bright and his coadjutors in their work of Parliamentary reform is to "Americanize" British institutions. Now, this dread of the so-called Americanizing influence on the part of men calling themselves Liberals is simply an absurdity. England might come to a much worse pass than to be assimilated to the United States in her political institutions. On the showing of the Liberals themselves, she certainly has not much to boast of in the practical working of her present Constitution; and if the excellence of a form of government is to be judged of by the fruits of that Government in the welfare and happiness of the people, we need not fear a comparison with the old country.

The fact is, England, if we are to judge by the signs of the times, will never know peace again until she becomes Americanized in one very important respect; that is, until justice shall be done to the bulk of her people, now suffering severely under the operation of partial and unrighteous laws. The English people, it is well known, are strongly attached to monarchy, and we are not aware that any one desires to disturb them in their choice; at any rate, the United States has no political propaganda. Let England continue to enjoy her political institutions; but at the same time let the men who are laboring to reform the crying abuses and wrongs of which the people justly complain, cease to write and talk about Americanizing those institutions until, at least, they shall have carried their point.

An Injunction on Street Ballads.

From the Times.

No one who has not wandered around the streets of a great city can have any idea of the immensity of the business which is transacted in it. Yet that immensity is shown sometimes more plainly in the smaller business affairs than in the greater ones. Their infinite variety and quantity, if the details could be brought together, would show very strangely, sometimes, how much a great city does.

Take, for instance, the various traffics which are carried on in the streets, and at the stands on the sidewalks. How much ice-cream is handed out in penny glasses to the boys in the streets in the course of a summer? If it was all brought together it would form quite a respectable hill, and the lemonade would form a sizeable brook to run down it. The piles of apples and other fruits that are sold from the stands, the heaps of newspapers which every morning appear and disappear on the corners of the streets, the razor-strops, the rat-traps, the baked apples, the hot-corn and the waffles, if one could only by some means arrive with accuracy at the quantity, would amaze one, almost as one is amazed at the distances of astronomy and the periods of geology.

We were led into this thought by noticing the details of a lawsuit which we published recently. Our readers have all often noticed the ballads which are sold in the streets, long rows of which hang from every railing almost in the lower part of the city during the business hours of the day.

The variety of them is very great, and if one were to study them he would find that they produce not only the feelings and sentiments which touch the popular heart at all times, but that they represent also a picture of daily life, and that everything which by turns interests the public finds an expression in these fluttering leaves along the sidewalk.

Some years ago their importance was thought enough to warrant the making a full collection of them for the British Museum, and we presume they are not overlooked by our own collectors of curiosities. In after years a collection of them can hardly fail to be of great interest and even value. We never saw anybody buy one, we hardly ever saw any one stop to cast a glance at one, and yet they must be sold in great numbers, for we see them continually renewed and fresh in appearance, notwithstanding that they flutter in every wind and meet all the dust and mud of the street. This suit is also proof on that point, if any were wanting. It appears that Root & Cady, the music publishers in Chicago, found that among these inhabitants of the railings were several songs for which they had copyrights, upon which these little publications had intringed. Not disdaining to "break a butterfly on a wheel," the original proprietors applied to the Circuit Court of the United States and obtained an injunction against the small pirate, and demanded from him a statement of the number of copies he had published.

His answer showed that he had published and sold about *twenty-five thousand* of the seven songs in question, selling them at the rate of $2·50 a thousand. It made no great sum of money, of course, and the plaintiffs would not have found it very profitable litigation if they had taken, as they were entitled to do, the profits of the sale. They contented themselves, therefore, with stopping their further issue, by a surrender to them of the stereotype plates from which they had been printed. Undoubtedly, by keeping so large a number of these cheap editions of their songs off the market, they will sufficiently increase the sale of their own as to make the suit advantageous for themselves.

War in a New Quarter.

From the World.

The Atlantic Telegraph brings us news that France has declared war against Corea. This last is not a familiar name to readers of newspapers, but is nevertheless the designation of a country quite important for several commercial purposes. Corea is a peninsula in the northeast of Asia, projecting southeasterly into the ocean, which it divides into the Sea of Japan on the east, and the Yellow Sea on the west. It has never been accurately surveyed, and little more is known of it than that it is about 600 miles long by 135 wide; that it is inhabited by about twenty millions of people; that its "foreign policy" is more Chinese than the Chinese; and that, although not very fertile, nor particularly well provided with ports, it has several harbors which might be made excellent naval stations.

The extremity of the peninsula is a convenient *point d'appui* for an attempt either upon China or upon Japan; the direct distance to the mouth of the Hoang-Ho being only some eighty miles, and to the westernmost end of Japan still less than that. We may conjecture that France expects to share with her Muscovite rival in the partition of the goods and chattels of the "sick man" of Asia; and to regain in the North of Asia the prestige which Clyde and Hastings long ago wrested from her in the South.

Napoleon's New Project—A Counter Check to Bismarck.

From the Herald.

The removal of the Marquis de Montholon to the French legation at Lisbon is a fact full of significance. It is the first move of a game by which Napoleon proposes to retrieve the mortifying check which he has received in Germany. It is so perfectly within his control and promises such important results, that it is not surprising he should be willing to sacrifice everything else to it. In comparison with the solid advantages which it offers, the fullest benefits which might have been realized from the success of his schemes in Mexico sink into insignificance. It is not therefore to be wondered at that, in view of the failure of the latter, he should make all the haste possible to anticipate the period which he had fixed for the evacuation of that country.

The Mexican expedition was avowedly undertaken to strengthen Napoleon's position at home. Instead of effecting that object, it tended materially to weaken it. The adroit manner in which he was outmanœuvred by Bismark still further impaired his influence. A continued series of such defeats, we need not say, would, with a people like the French, have culminated in his ruin. Hence the necessity of his cutting short his involvements on this side and of entering upon a new course of policy which would enable him to prove to the world that he is still the master mind of Europe.

Again, the absorption by Prussia of the minor German States so disturbed the balance of power on the European continent that, independent of other considerations, it enforced a reconsideration of the position of France. It was natural that Prussia, on her side, should seek to strengthen herself against the consequences of the resentment which Napoleon felt at the manner in which he had been trifled with, and one of Bismark's first moves after the war was brought to a close was to seek a close alliance with Russia. The prospect for France offered by this union of interests was pregnant with danger. On the assistance of England, occupied with so many sources of internal disquietude, the Emperor could place no reliance. He had to seek for fresh elements of support to counterbalance the formidable influences thus allied against him. Casting his eyes over the map of Europe, he found in the unsettled condition of Spain and the dynastic connections of Portugal precisely the combination that he needed.

Acting upon the precedents established by Bismark, he determined to make out of two weak kingdoms one strong one, and by giving the sovereignty of it to the Braganza family, so to secure his influence over it as to make it a powerful addition to the alliance which he is seeking to establish between France, Austria, and Italy. The reigning family of Spain had long lost the influence it possessed at the Court of the Tuileries, as it had lost the respect and regard of its own people, so that a project which has for its object the placing on the Spanish throne the son-in-law of Victor Emanuel is in every way calculated to draw closer the bonds of the proposed confederation, and to render it equal to resist the dangers by which its members are individually menaced. In order to work it out to a satisfactory conclusion the Marquis de Montholon, whose skill and tact made themselves so conspicuous in the delicate manner in which he handled the Mexican business, was ordered to Lisbon, and in the fresh circular which it is announced the Emperor is about to send round to his diplomatic agents, we shall probably find such further developments as will satisfy our readers of the correctness of our conclusions.

There is another feature in this scheme which has, no doubt, recommended it to the Emperor. He rarely if ever abandons a purpose that he has once enunciated. One of the motives which he assigned for his intervention in Mexico was his desire to consolidate and place himself at the head of the Latin race. He has satisfied himself that the population of that country are not deserving of such paternal consideration; but that is no reason why he should renounce his pet idea. Should he succeed in accomplishing the purpose which he has in view in the consolidation of Spain and Portugal, he will have the satisfaction of reflecting that he will have brought within the sphere of his influence the pure—and not, as in the case of the Mexicans, the mongrel—descendants of the race for which he professes such reverence.

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UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—*Founded 1831*—"*An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the suppression of Pauperism and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor*"—At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.

Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Leaming.

Treasurer—Edmund Wilcox. No. 404 Chesnut street.

Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.

Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

Benjamin Cotes,	Thomas A. Budd,
Thomas Latimer,	Charles Rhoads,
John Bohlen,	Richard Wood,
William Purves,	Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Edward R. Wood,
Benjamin Orne,	James Bayard,
John W. Claghorn,	Joseph A. Clay,
Thomas Wattson,	Alfred M. Collins,
Joseph H. Dulles,	John E. Graeff,
John Ashhurst	Henry D Sherrard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit:—John Hicks, Agent.

There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting in the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disbursements for the past year, taken from the annual report, to wit:—

LABORS.

No. of visits made to the poor	18,128
" Families under charge	6,996
" Sick administered unto	1,417
" Deaths attended upon — five by cholera	157
" Persons found employment, including domestics to places in families	1,243
" Children placed at school and Sunday School	108
" Persons, including children, found asylums	43
" Young girls rescued from an abandoned life and restored to friends.	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Materials Reduced to Money Values by Estimate.

Cash distributed by visitors from appropriations by the General Board	$3,875 00
Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves	2,594 92
Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid	1,190 00
Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch	4,017 12
Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society	793 67
Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (of 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed, in quarters, at $7 50	13,050 00
Cash value of 64 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD, collected by the visitors	708 00
Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, potatoes, beans, hominy, tea, coffee, sugars, molasses, bread, soup, meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sick	1,550 00
Cash value of materials: 1627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and of individuals, cash $75	1,221 00
Cash value of 252 yards of stuffs, 45 articles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes	425 00
Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These stoves were patterned by the Society for this use, and are very economical in their operation. They cost, with repairs, delivered and returned, about $6 each. As they last three years, the cost (and consequent value to the poor) per year of each stove is, therefore	1 100 00
Total	$30,434 71

Contributions both in money and materials thankfully received at the office of the Society, N. W corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut street. 11 7 6t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1866

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
10 25 7w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1866

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible house,
11 15 New York City.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 395

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6t No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CA

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

POWER-LOOM
TABLE LINENS,

NEW PATTERNS,

JUST OPENED

PRICES

87½c., $1, $1·12 and $1·20.

9 17 12 3rp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.
All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1·25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corners EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1·75.
Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.
Fine quality black Alpacas. [10 22

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

in great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwears and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Borquered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 FINE Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases and are under recent prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Infants Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
S. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE MADE A GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 tf

FARIES & WARNER.

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Bargains in Canton Flannels, from auction.
One case Canton Flannel, 25 cents, worth 31c.
One case Canton Flannel, 31 cents, worth 35c.
One case Canton Flannel, 37½ cents, worth 40c.
Cheapest Canton Flannels in the city.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 50, $1 62½, $1·75, to $3.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1, $1·25, to $3.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
50 dozen French Cloth Gloves, white and colored.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6·75, $7, etc.
Bird-eye Linen Diaper, $2 85, worth $3·50.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Large assortment, cheap.
25c. heaviest yard-wide unbleached Muslin.
All-wool and cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.
All-wool Cassimeres, from auction, $1 12.
All-wool Delaines.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.
American Delaines and Calicoes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Russia Crash.
Hosiery, Gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., as cheap as the cheapest.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 25§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city

Just opened 2000 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.

One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL!

My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.

9 22 w1m8m

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.

PLAIDS at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50; very handsome at $2 00.

COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $4 00 per yard

BLACK SILKS at all prices.

IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $2·00.

SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES in great variety, at prices below competition.

8 13 w8m

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERfect in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6·50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Tan Blankets, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets 8-4 Comfortables, for $3 each. Storekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 Market street. 10 27

CLOAKS AND FURS

NOW OPEN.

PARIS CLOAKS.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES,

(WHICH WILL NOT BE REPEATED,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF

MATERIAL AND DESIGN

ALSO

PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,

FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.

For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

GREAT STOCK

OF

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

OF

CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

AND

No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

11 3 12t rp

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.

The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.

THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets.

SEE THE PRICES.

Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5
Waterproof Cloaks only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques trimmed, $6·50.
Heavy Beaver Basques, trimmed, $6 50.

The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.

DAVID WATKINS,
No. 131 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.

The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes 10 2 tuths2m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75 usual price $5·00
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELCH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. 11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. BUTLER,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 142 South EIGHTH St.

11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

H. HAYES, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia

where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 05 No. 102 JONES' Alley

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 8 31

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.—At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held last evening, a large audience was present. The principal essay read was by Mr. A. S. Fuller, of New York, the subject, "Grape Culture."

As Mr. Fuller is the author of one of our standard works on the management of the vine, considerable interest was manifested to hear his views on the present occasion.

After a brief reference to the history of the vine in America, he passed to the subject of the

LOCATION OF VINEYARD.

The essayist believed speculative or theoretical knowledge was capable of deciding whether any particular locality was favorable or otherwise. Success or failure depended on such problematical influences that only actual experience could certainly decide the value of any particular spot for grape growing. From the diffusion of the grape all over the United States in a wild state, he concluded that there was no location where difficulties were experienced that could not be made successful by careful attention. Hill sides the experience of all nations had proved to be as a rule more favorable than plains. Cold currents, or situations so warm as to create extra cuttings, were unfavorable.

SOIL.

He considered another debatable topic. He had seen grapes doing well in almost every kind of soil in the Union, and also failures in all, but on the whole preferred a light, gravelly, or calcareous one. It was not necessary to loosen the soil three or four feet, as often recommended, but it was best to make it twelve or eighteen inches deep.

FERTILIZING.

Excessive manuring was a great evil. If the soil was rich enough to make shoots six to ten feet a year, it needs no manuring. Vines which make from fifteen to twenty feet per year seldom keep healthy, especially if such naturally strong growers as Delaware. It was, therefore, dangerous for a novice to follow any directions of others as to fertilizing his particular soil. It were better for him to use his own judgment, no matter how immature it might be, until a little experience on that location had been gained. When fertilization was resorted to, he preferred a compost of two parts "muck" to one part barn-yard manure, inverting the proportions for very heavy soils, always using a handful of bone-dust when planting each vine.

CULTIVATION.

He advised keeping the surface clean, and never, under any circumstances, growing anything else among the vines.

PROPAGATING.

Raisers of new kinds sacrifice the quality of their young plants by forcing them in strong heat, in order to get the greatest quantity in the shortest time. Unless a vine have at least six inches of *ripe* or brown wood, it should be considered worthless for practical purposes. Cuttings of everything but Delaware and Norton's Virginia grow readily in the open air. All cuttings should be made in the fall, as soon as the wood is ripe, using pieces with two or three eyes as cuttings, burying them in the ground during the winter, and plant early in spring, in deep rich soil.

PLANTING.

The essayist recommended shortening long roots to one foot or eighteen inches from the main stem. There are two systems—one, planting as shallow as possible; the other, the old Roman plan of setting eighteen inches deep and never allowing surface roots to grow. He preferred the shallow plan.

PRUNING AND TRAINING.

He thought light pruning tended to overbearing in the grape. He would prune severely to counteract this evil. No experienced vineyardist ever recommended taking off leaves in summer. Six by eight feet was the best distance, and in some instances four by eight would do where the close pruning he recommended would be carried out.

In training he "preferred the horizontal arm system, and spur pruning, because it can be reduced to an exact science, or the nearest to it of any system now made known." It is not the system that will give the greatest weight on a given space, but by it grapes, for quality cannot be excelled. The Taylor, Clinton, and other very strong growing kinds, did not, however, bear well when close pruned. The ian system, with longer spurs, was better, and if still more fruit was wanted, use the bow system of Mr. Husmann. Improper pruning, or no pruning at all, by inducing overbearing, was the cause of innumerable failures. Those who bought vines for "immediate bearing" usually had their wish. They had an immediate and only—a first and the last crop. A great error is to leave too long canes on young and weak vines. The lower buds do not then push at all, and only a few bunches are gathered from sickly shoots at the top. On the

PROFITS OF GRAPE CULTURE,

Mr. Fuller said much injury had been done by reckless statements of enormous profits which no one, or at best but few, by extraordinary good fortune, could ever realize. These who had vines to sell were not the ones to question as to the profits of grape culture. They had not the experience of fruit raisers, who alone could give the facts. The plant raisers could give the figures. Hundreds were unsuccessful, yet some had made from one to two thousand dollars per acre, clear profit. The trouble usually was, people undertook too much; five acres was enough for one man to be employed in for one year. Thousands of dollars were spent in preparing the ground, and buying and planting vines, but none, or little, on buying the brains to care for them afterwards. With regard to the

SELECTION OF VARIETIES,

only local experience could be safely followed. The Concord was the only grape that had been found to do well in any place where a grape would do at all. Others, like Hartford Prolific, Israella, Creveling, Iona, Adirondac, Rogers' Hybrids, etc., were fine grapes if, after trying them, they were found to do well. For an amateur he would name besides Concord, as a certainty, the following for trial:—Delaware, Creveling, Catawba, Adirondac, Israella—after finding out those which suit the location, plant largely of them. Your neighbor's experience may save your own experiments.

That grapes can be grown to an immense profit, by "some," is now a fixed fact. The fault with our people is they think some things can be done by "others" as well as by "some," and so they can if, with their money and enterprise, they will add a little pains-taking experience.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA INVENTOR.—By the news of the steamship *Java*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, is announced the death of Mr. Jacob Snider, a well-known Philadelphia citizen. When a poor lad he entered the liquor establishment of Mr. John Vaughan, and by his industry and integrity finally succeeded to the business, establishing himself as a wine merchant, for many years in Walnut street, above Front, and afterwards, removing above Third street. Some years ago he went abroad to England, and devoted himself to the improvement of firearms. He invented a breech-loading rifle, which possessed such valuable features that it was adopted by the British Government for the army, but the inventor was never offered but a comparative pittance for this great service, which he refused to accept as an equivalent. The latter years of his life were spent in poverty, and on the 20th instant he died.

THE GIPSIES AGAIN.—Some months ago public attention was directed to the existence of a band of gipsies in West Philadelphia. On Sunday last they again appeared, and settled near Christ Church Hospital. They built themselves houses of brush and leaves, and ranged their wagons and horses. The consequence was the disappearance of chickens and turkeys from the neighborhood. The neighbors became enraged, and the gipsies have been notified to vacate by the police.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The first lecture of the Franklin Institute Winter Course was delivered last evening by Professor Henry Morton, and was largely attended. The subject was, "Electricity and its Luminous Effects," and the Professor treated of the present theory of electricity, and the various means for developing the force—first, by friction; second, by induction; and third, by galvanic induction. Various experiments were made; some of them with the new Holtz machine, the most powerful instrument ever invented; others by the Ruhmkorff coil, capable from its power of producing a fatal effect with a single spark. Luminous phenomena, most brilliant in appearance, were developed with both of these machines, and called forth very lively manifestations of pleasure from the audience.

YESTERDAY'S LIST OF ACCIDENTS.—Jonathan Longootem, thirty-one years old, residing in Hamilton street, west of Nineteenth, while sawing stone yesterday, at Whitney & Co.'s works, had an arm fractured.

Richard Larcombe, thirty years old, residing at No. 940 Passyunk road, had one of his hands crushed by a steam engine yesterday.

John Bryns, thirty-five years old, residing at No. 106 Carpenter street, had a leg fractured yesterday, by a shook of staves falling on it at a cooper-shop in Otsego street, near Washington avenue.

William Sullivan, fifty years old, residing in Ledger place, while working at one of the wharves on the Delaware, fell and broke an arm. All the above were admitted into the Hospital.

ESTIMATE OF THE TAX RATE FOR 1867.—The Committee on Finance of Councils have not yet received the estimates for 1867 from all the departments, and therefore cannot determine the rate of tax for 1867. Some of the committee are anxious to reduce the present amount to $3·50 on the $100; but others contend that nothing less than the present rate will do, because of extraordinary appropriations made during 1866, which will cause a deficiency of about $1,000,000, which includes $600,000 to be paid the State for back taxes. The probability is that the committee will agree to report to Councils the rate of $4 on the $100.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning, at half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Thomas McManus, in Marriott's lane, above Sixth street. Officer Gillis being promptly on the spot, in connection with a citizen, succeeded in extinguishing it before much damage was done. The firing was the work of an incendiary.

1866.

THE NEW FALL STYLES

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS,

NOW

UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED

BY OUR

FASHION MAGAZINES

AND ALL

FASHION AUTHORITIES.

THIS IMPROVED

DUPLEX SKIRT

Is now meeting with great Sale by

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESTNUT St.

10 10 wfm13t

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,

POTTSTOWN, PA.

PRESIDENT,
THEODORE H. MORRIS,
Of Morris, Wheeler & Co.

TREASURER,
EDWARD BAILEY.

SECRETARY,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for BOILER PLATE, FLUE, SHEET, and TANK IRON, PLOUGH PLATES, etc. Also for the ANVIL Brand of Cut Nails and Spikes. Orders may be addressed to

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
Pottstown, Pa.

Or to MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.,
SIXTEENTH and MARKET Sts., Philadelphia,

11 1 10t Or No. 24 CLIFF Street, New York.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS,

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers

Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 19 mwfm

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.

Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m

ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

EVERY FRIDAY EVENING,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

FRIDAY, November 9—Professor J. C. BOOTH, "GLASS, ANCIENT AND MODERN." The history of its manufacture, illustrated by numerous Diagrams and Oil Paintings.

November 16—Professor H. HARISHORNE, "MAN AND HIS COMPANIONS." Comparative Anatomy.

November 23—Professor E. W. VOGDES, "ANATOMY OF THE EYE."

November 30—E. J. HOUSTON, Esq., "CHEMICAL AFFINITY."

Tickets may be had gratuitously, after Tuesday, at the Bath, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street 11 6 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS EVENING, November 7,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF RIP VAN WINKLE.
SEVENTH NIGHT
of the successful engagement of
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear in
DION BOUCICAULT'S VERSION
OF
RIP VAN WINKLE,
pronounced by the
ENTIRE PRESS OF THE CITY
to be the most perfect performance ever given here.
To conclude with the latest London farce, entitled
FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 10,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
First performance here of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee.....Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager.....ROBERT JONES
Business Manager.....J. C. McCORMICK
Fourth Night of the Capital Comedian,
MR STUART ROBSON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 7,
Will be presented the burlesque of
KING LEAR, "THE CUSS"
King Lear.....STUART ROBSON
To be followed by
CAMILLE.
Camille.....STUART ROBSON
And conclude with
JOHN WOPPS.
John Wopps.....STUART ROBSON
In preparation, HAMLET;
Or, Wearing of the Black.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet.....30 cents
Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents
Gallery.....15 cents
Private Boxes.....$3 and $5
Seats in Private Box.....75 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain will rise precisely at ½ to 8
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7¼.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 7
TWENTY-FIRST NIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his great character of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's historical play, in five acts, of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with many requests, an
EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE
will be given at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 10, when will be presented, for the first time this season,
HAMLET,
with all its original splendor.
Thursday—THE APOSTATE and SERIOUS FAMILY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED. A GREAT HIT.
THE YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
HANDY ANDY
AND THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
DAN BRYANT IN BOTH PIECES,
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Friday—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
Monday next—"SHAMUS O'BRIEN."
Seats secured six days in advance.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian schools of Art. Open daily.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 6 6t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals will commence SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 10, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16s

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 6 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29s UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

FOR SALE.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY

For Sale on Easy Terms.

APPLY TO

ISAAC C. PRICE, or

T. JACKSON,

11 2 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH St.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new hot air furnace, gas, bath, etc.; plazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE.
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street

HOUSE REGISTER FOR NOVEMBER.—FOR SALE—Over 300 handsome houses, large and small, at prices from $1500 to $50,000.
For description, price, etc., see "PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE BULLETIN." Copies sent free.
TOWNSEND & CO.,
11 3 smw3t No. 237 South SIXTH Street.

FARMS, MILLS, COUNTRY SEATS, ETC. If you want to purchase Farms, etc., send for our latest edition of the following "Registers."
"PENNSYLVANIA Farm Register." Sent free.
"NEW JERSEY Farm Register" Sent free.
"MARYLAND Farm Register" Sent free.
"DELAWARE Farm Register." Sent free.
TOWNSEND & CO.,
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Croxier Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 yr

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

GRAND OPENING

OF

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

(EAST SIDE),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

BRIDAL WREATHS,

Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,

With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,
10 22 mwf1m Above Market, East Side.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

BONNETS AND HATS,

LATEST STYLES.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BONNET MATERIALS

AND

TRIMMINGS.

10 1 2m rp

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 26 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18s

OPENING.—M. E. MASON & CO., will open on THURSDAY, November 8th, a fine assortment of Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, and Ladies' Dress Caps, at their new store, No. 1316 CHESNUT Street, above Thirteenth. Please call and examine. 11 6 2t*

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

WINDOW SHADES.

WE SELL NO

SHADES

BUT THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is vouched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

10 10 wfm3m5 PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS,*

FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.
IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 6 mwf3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

HENRY C. FOX,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

N. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.

PHILADELPHIA. [11 6 1m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF

MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office, as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.
A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.
My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.
On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

THE BEST INSURANCE

DRY SAFES,

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.

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721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. 10 17 wsm1m
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESTNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early 8 25

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
8 18 6j Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all Kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 1j

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
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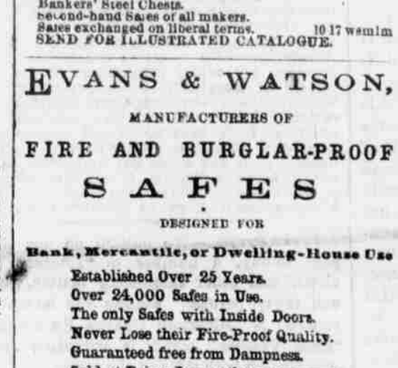
BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smw3rp Philadelphia.



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FOR

HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Distemper.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 208 DUANE Street, New York.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 233 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 9 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—
About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and
About 19,000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.
These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co.; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.
ALSO, ABOUT
7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1500 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.
Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope,
Bed Sacks,	Rags, etc.
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By command of
General D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
11 6 11t Bvt Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's and Remington's Navy, Cal. 36.
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col. U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 21 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN DISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for *Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scalds, Boils, Etc.*
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. It will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 815 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

300 pages, $1·50.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

500 pages, $2·00.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

1000 pages, $3·00.

FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.

ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm3 No. 310 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

The Result of the Battle.

THE smoke and tumult of our civic contest have not yet sufficiently divided to enable us to tell exactly what are our losses and what our gains. But one fact is clear above all the din and confusion, that the banner of the radical party floats on the field, and that we are the victors. What officers we have lost, and what strongholds we have taken, can only be guessed at in many localities. We will, however, with the light afforded us, seek to map out the results.

In the State of New York, the great focus and centre of Democratic assaults, we must say that the fruits of the battle are extremely uncertain. Although our friends are sanguine of the re-election of Governor Fenton by a small majority, yet it is useless to deny that the fearful majorities against us in the cities have a most discouraging effect.

The gains in the country are almost certainly sufficient to counterbalance the terrible odds in the towns. The New York *World* grants the election of Fenton by a small majority. We may therefore feel pretty certain that the State is ours. The Congressional delegation stands at present 21 Republicans to 10 Democrats. By a strange system of balancing up accounts, we have lost three members and gained three members. Among the gain is General Charles H. Van Wyck, a member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and a gentleman of ability. The Democrats elect John Morrissey to a seat.

Massachusetts has done better than our wildest anticipation. We stated yesterday that we would be satisfied with forty thousand. She has given us over seventy thousand, and a full delegation, among whom is General Benjamin F. Butler and General N. P. Banks.

The greatest joy, however, must be felt over gallant little Jersey. To her belongs the banner, as she has fought most nobly of them all. She has elected a Republican Legislature, and has secured us a Senator in place of the late William Wright. She has elected both the present Republican members, *and given us two more.* The delegation now stands 4 Republicans to 1 Democrat. "Jack" Rogers is defeated, and John Hill elected in his place. G. A. Halsey, in the Fifth District, is the other gain. Well done, New Jersey! She has forever redeemed herself. Henceforth she will stand in the foremost rank of the States which have declared in favor of progress.

We have lost Delaware, or, rather, we have failed to gain the State. It has Mr. Nicholson as its member now, and he will continue so. We regret the result, but it is no loss in our numerical strength.

In Maryland, although the result at first looks so dark, yet, when inspected, it amounts to but little. Although at last election we secured the success of three members, yet the desertion of Phelps made the vote two Republicans to three Democrats. We lose, therefore, but one vote, that of John L. Thomas, Jr. The loss of Creswell in the Senate is counterbalanced by the Senatorial gain in New Jersey, while the gain of two members in Jersey leaves us still a balance of one gain in our favor.

In the West the House will stand the same as it did before. There is neither a gain or loss in any district.

There comes, however, a light out of the distant West, and a voice to cheer the loyal heart from St. Louis. John Hogan, the personal friend of the President, the caterer to the Executive tour, the satellite and most obnoxious of all the Copperhead members, has been defeated. We breathe freer now that the air is no more tainted by the presence of this most malignant of Rebel sympathizers.

We can now make our count of how the next House will stand. The following are the Republicans:—

New England	27
Middle states	43
Border States	7
Western states	59
Pacific States	4
	140

Democrats.	
New England	
Middle States	22
Western States	17
Border States	5
	44

This is but a rough estimate, and we may be slightly in error, although it is impossible that we are more than one or two wrong on either side. We have, therefore, the necessary two-thirds vote in the House and in the Senate. The vote stands the same as it does at present—36 Republicans to 14 conservatives. Glory enough for one day's work!

Southern Loyalty.

MR. A. BRADSHAW was a candidate for Congress from the Second District of Texas at her late election. We do not know how he fared; but this is the way he tried to gain votes:—Premising that he was a Rebel and is now a zealous Johnsonite, who cannot, of course, take the oath prescribed by law, he says:—

"I regard the laws passed by Congress at the last session, commonly called the Freedman's Bureau bill, and the Civil Rights bill, as unconstitutional, onerous, and oppressive, and at war with the spirit and genius of the Government, and if I am elected, no effort on my part shall be spared to repeal them.

"I had the honor to be a member of the late State Convention, and upon the development of a radical feeling in that body, I took determined ground against it. The radical element sought to strike the word *white* out of the ordinance regulating the school fund, thus placing the benefits of that fund within the reach of negro children; I opposed that proposition. This fund had been provided years ago for the education of the white children of the State, and they had a vested interest in it. Thousands of children orphaned by the war had to be educated at the public expense, and to have divided this fund with the negro population would have seriously embarrassed the State in its laudable efforts to place the benefits of a common school system within the reach of those who are wards of the State, and whose fathers lie dead upon the field of honor."

Now Let the Tempest Cease.

THE fight is ended. The contest has been a bitter one. Each party has done its best to win. The people have decided in favor of Congress. Now let both parties accept the decision in good faith. Let all the acrimonious spirit of partisanship be laid aside. Let us so act as becomes servants of the popular will. The good of the country demands this result. The continuation of excitement will only be productive of evil. The decision is final, irrevocable, and all further opposition is factious and unpatriotic. The New York *Times*, in a sensible editorial this morning, says:—

"Now that the fall elections are over and the verdict of the people has been rendered upon the great issues of the hour, we trust that the acquiescence of all parties in the result, and the obliteration of all the acrimonious feelings engendered during the contest—which Europeans credit us with at the close of our political campaigns—will be even more complete than upon any previous occasion of like character. The canvass, in some localities at least, has been exceedingly hot and angry, and, in more than one part of the country, we have had threats of disturbance on a large scale. There has been a great deal of very violent language, and there have been very atrocious charges and counter-charges, while partisans of the more ultra stamp have tried to rouse and inflame the baser feelings of the basest portions of the community. There is nothing now to be gained by continuing this sort of thing, so, for the time being, we shall have an end of it.

"A good many people, and not a few newspapers, will feel ashamed, or ought to feel ashamed, at the part they have played. While there is now opportunity for them to repent and perform penance, there will also be an opportunity for the allayment of those passions which they have attempted to work up.

"Intelligent foreign observers have frequently predicted the breaking down of popular institutions in this country, from the intense excitement induced and the deep passions aroused by our oft-recurring elections. There are certain characteristics of our recent elections that have a more dangerous and threatening appearance than anything in our previous experience. There have not only been threatenings of a resort to violence in many quarters, but actual preparations for it, not merely in Maryland, but in several of the Western States. Our escape from outbreaks has certainly been a narrow one, and must be attributed to the influence of that conservative good sense which has so often asserted itself in times of peril, and which has heretofore saved us from so many dangers. It is to that influence we must look for safety in the future, in times when passion threatens to overthrow reason."

LITERATURE.—We publish on our sixth page to-day, a number of "Literary Reviews," and other interesting matter, which will repay perusal. Among the books reviewed is Algernon Charles Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," which is attracting much attention on both sides of the water.

THE New York *Times* of this morning, in its display head concerning the vote in the city and State of New York, gets off the pertinent quotation:—"God made the country—man made the town."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, November 7, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were steady. In Government bonds there was little doing. 5-20s sold at 110½@110¾, no change; August 7·30s sold at 108, a slight decline; and 10-40s at 100½, no change. 114¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 107¾ for new 5-20s. State and City loans were in fair demand; Pennsylvania 6s sold at 96¼, and new City 6s at 102½@102¾, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 58½, no change; Northern Central at 49¾, a decline of ¼; Norristown at 61¼, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 33, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130, an advance of 1; and North Pennsylvania at 39½, no change; 35¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55¾ for Pennsylvania; 58 for Minehill; 66 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; and 42 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 60 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 15½ for Hestonville; 31½ for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales. 33¾ was bid for Mechanics'; 94 for Kensington; and 46½ for Consolidation.

Canal shares were rather firmer. Lehigh Navigation sold at 56¾, an advance of ¼; and Morris Canal common at 84¾, an advance of ¼; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36½ for preferred do.; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; 57 for Delaware Division; and 53½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 5 per cent; first-class commercial paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148; 11 A. M. 147½; 12 M., 147½; 1 P. M., 147¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 7·30s Aug	108	$1000 War & Fra 7s	83½
$6000 5-20s 65 cp July	110¼	$1000 Leh 6s, 64	93¼
$1500 U S 10-40s cp	100½	$1000 Susq Cn bds	68
$1000 Pa 6s	96½	$4600 C. & Am. 6s, 89	96
$400 Cities, new	102½	$1000 N Pa 6s	93
$2000 do lots	102¼	3 sh N Centr	49½
$400 do R R	98½	26 sh Leaton nav	5¾
$1000 H & B Tp 1sm	86	20 sh Mor Canal	84½
$500 do	87	1 sh Norristown	61¼
$1500 do lots	86¼	100 sh Pn & E b30	33
$1000 do 2d m 79		500 sh Reading s30	58¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 147@147½; Silver ¼ and ¾, 141; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money remains unchanged at 4 per cent. on Governments and 5 per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals. Some weak houses were frightened into paying 6 per cent. early in the day, but houses in first-class standing borrowed all they wanted at 5 per cent., and the market closed easy at that rate. Sterling exchange is dull. Prime bankers' sterling is sold from second hands at 109¼, but 109¾@109¾ is the general rate with drawers. We quote:—London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109¾@109¾; London, prime bankers', sight, 110¼@110¾; Paris, bankers', long, 5·16¼@5·15¼; Paris, bankers', short, 5·12½@5·11¼; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, bankers', 36¼@36¾; Amsterdam, bankers', 41¼@41¾; Frankfort, bankers', 41¾@41¾; Bremen, bankers', 79¾@79¾; Berlin, bankers', 72¾@72¾."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, November 7.—The Flour Market is less firm, and there is not much doing, there being no demand except for the home consumers, who are purchasing only to supply immediate wants. Sales of superfine at $8@9; extras at $9 25@12; 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at $13·10; small lots ditto at $13·45@13 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio ditto at $14 25@15 50; and fancy brands at $15·75@16 75, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $8@8·25 ₱ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market, and sales were made at $3 10@3 32 for common Pennsylvania and choice Southern red; 500 bushels amber were taken at $3 25; a small lot of white sold at $3 45. Rye is selling at $1·35 ₱ bushel for Southern; $1 40 for Western; and $1 50 for Pennsylvania. Corn is not much inquired after; sales of 1200 bushels yellow at $1 25@1 30; and new at $1·05. Oats remain without change; sales of southern at 65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

There has been some inquiry for Cloverseed, and small sales were made at $8@9 00 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3 62; and Flaxseed from $2·20 to $3 25.

Whisky is quiet with small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at $2·41@2 42, and Ohio at $2 43@2 44.

MEXICO.

The Victory of General Porfirio Diaz—Official Report of the Capture of Oaxaca, Etc.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, SAN FELIPE DEL AGUA, October 11, 1866.—Esteemed Comrade:—Under date of the 4th instant I wrote you, giving you an account of the splendid victory obtained by the force under my command over the expedition coming to attack me at Miahuatlan, under the orders of Corona, but knowing that my letter miscarried, I direct you this, giving you an extract of said letter, in which you will see in brief, with all its details.

About 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 3d inst. the enemy appeared advancing rapidly upon this place. I decided to go out immediately and meet him, and leaving Gen Ramos with the cavalry to detain him a few moments, I placed the infantry quickly on some rising grounds that appeared to me advantageous, and soon the enemy opened fire on us. The column of the enemy was composed of 1200 men, of three arms, of which three hundred were cavalry, and two mountain howitzers. The sharp fire of the enemy was answered with spirit by our advance sharpshooters, and near sunset, noting that the enemy did not make a general attack, and finding myself nearly without munitions, I concluded to attack him, for which purpose I organized my columns and descended from my position upon the enemy's lines. On crossing the river that separated our positions the enemy's camp fell into disorder, and on charging them his battalions commenced to run—having formed in some few groups, making a slight resistance—followed by our cavalry. They were fast falling into our power, being killed and wounded on the field of battle. All the arms, two pieces of artillery, munitions, say fifty mule loads, and various other effects of war; also, more than four hundred prisoners of war. On the field about eighty killed. Of the French, not one escaped. The greater part were killed, and among them their commander, Testard. Killed, one captain, three lieutenants, and twelve soldiers prisoners, the greater part wounded.

The moral effect is greater than the positive triumph. As a consequence, my brother, who was near the capital (supposed Oaxaca), occupied it immediately with some force from the hills, and the enemy, filled with panic, made but feeble resistance, shutting themselves in their fortifications of the Cerro, Santo Domingo, and Carmne. After securing the field of battle and reorganizing my forces, that were considerably increased, I marched on the city to direct the siege. Figueroa has to come here with his force, and I expect momentarily Lopez Oresco, with troops from Costa Chica.

The siege is well organized and the enemy know well that they cannot receive assistance.

I have my headquarters at this point, which is very convenient for the operations.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To General Alejandro Garcia, Tlacotalpan.

BANK NOTICES.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand.
11 7 6t W. RUSHTON, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 7 6t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, clear of tax.
11 6 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax
11 6 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax
11 6 6t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.
11 6 3t A. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA November 6 1866
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 6 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 6 6t J WIEGAND, JR., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA
FRANKFORD, November 6, 1866
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
11 6 3t* WM. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA November 6 1866.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand
11 6 6t F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVISO!—THE GREAT SUCCESS of this delicious perfume in the comparatively brief time it has been before the public, does not surprise us as a right rich, delicate, and lasting perfume, it has no superior, and we think no equal. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Wilmington Daily Commercial.*
7 14 6mrp

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y ap JOY COE & CO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.
10 15 mw3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 160 LIBERTY Street, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.
I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1831 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.
S. D. McCabe, master mason P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Solomon Shepherd, Treasurer of Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Scapular Rheumatism.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buis, Rheumatism, No. 1322 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 913 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.
Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.
N. B.—The Institution No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.
PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.
An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 ws3m

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE
WRITES FOR
"SATURDAY NIGHT."
HIS FIRST SKETCH,
"IN STIRRUPS:
OR,
The Ascent of Mount Washington,"
WILL APPEAR IN "SATURDAY NIGHT" THIS WEEK. [11 7 2t4p

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE &c.
No. 337 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE J. E. DU BOIS.
11 7 wfm3mrp

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
THE STOCK OF
FANCY SOAPS
Saved from the late fire, slightly damaged by water, is now ready for examination. Dealers and those desiring GREAT BARGAINS, are invited to call at
PENN SOAP COMPANY'S,
11 7 3t* No. 210 WOOD Street.

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late
AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
Nettingham Lace Curtains,
From Ordinary to Rich Style.
French Lace Curtains,
From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO,
Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
9 14 wfm6mrp No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

RICH DECORATED
DINNER,
DESSERT, and
TEA SETS.
KERR'S CHINA HALL.
Now opening, per ships "Aristides," and "Marianne Nottebohm," a large assortment of
Rich Paris Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Of entirely new shapes and decorations, never before imported.
DINNER SETS, from $175 to $1000 a Set.
TEA SETS, from $35 to $400 a Set.
Those in want of DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS cannot fail to make a selection from our large assortment.
By the same arrival we also have a variety of
Rich Paris Decorated Dinner Coffee Cups and Dessert Plates.
JAMES K. KERR,
CHINA HALL, [11 3 6t5p
No. 529 CHESNUT Street.

COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Opened (Steamer "Propontis,") from Medium to Finest Qualities of
Gents' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Misses' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Boy's English Merino Vests and Pants,
Exclusively our own importation, and bearing our TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m

WE INVITE ATTENTION
TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PINK CORAL.
Believing that our Stock will bear
able comparison both in
STYLE AND PRICE
WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITH
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.
10 5 mw t12 25

J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [9 21 tmw2m

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
Have Received in Store and in Bond,
100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES
CONSISTING OF
Private Stock,
Cabinet,
Imperial Rose, and
Dry Verzenay
ALSO,
100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s,
50 cases "Sparkling Sonarzebeyer and Moselle.
25 cases Veuve Clicquot.
25 cases German Hocks.
130 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry.
30 casks Young's Scotch Ale.
100 cases Fine Table Claret.
FOR SALE AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
8 14 mwf 4p5

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
IN SMALL BOXES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wsm2t

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AT
89.
These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY.
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.
We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 31 tf4p

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS

FOR SALE.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Passenger Railway Company
AT
90,
Free from all Taxation, National, State, and Municipal.
These Bonds are a first lien on the Road and Branches of the Company, are Coupon Bonds of Five Hundred Dollars each, and are offered in sums of $500 and upwards, at the low price of NINETY PER CENT.
For further information apply at the office of
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
No. 57 South THIRD ST.
11 5 1m4p

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

OPERA.

OPERA HEAD DRESSES,
OPERA FANS,
OPERA CLASSES.
PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

THE QUAKER CITY Business College
TENTH & CHESTNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
Young Men who wish to prepare themselves in the best manner for Business Life, will find it to their advantage to visit this Institution.
FAIRBANKS' BOOK KEEPING.
This work, containing 448 pages, large octavo, the largest and most complete treatise extant, is now ready for sale at the office.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Twenty five Dollars for a Six Months' Course.
11 5 6trp*

POCKET BOOKS OF OUR OWN AND THE most celebrated English, German and French manufacture, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18 6 No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC. printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, trading as McKINNEY & FOX, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the said firm to be settled by HENRY C. FOX.
JOSEPH McKINNEY,
HENRY C. FOX.
October 20, 1866.
The undersigned will continue the Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting business at the old stand, S. W. corner of THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, and will exercise a general supervision of all work himself.
HENRY C. FOX.
S. W. corner THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.
11 6 2t Philadelphia.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation of Governor Curtin.

The Twenty-ninth Day of November Appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It hath been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time and with a common voice, the thanks and praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do, by this my proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and do then assemble in their respective churches and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for all His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth
For the thus far continued activity of industry;
For the general preservation of health;
And especially for that, in His divine mercy, He hath stayed the threatened pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, deeds of good justice, wisdom, and mercy may be done.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

By the Governor:—
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE COMMON PASTIME of persons who find themselves entrusted with a horse and wagon appears to be a reckless use of the whip and a loose holding of the reins. So frequent of late has this practice of fast and furious driving become, that we are seldom without an item of this class. The transgressor in this respect last evening was one Lewis Foulkes, who ran over an old lady at Seventh and Spruce streets. Fortunately she was not seriously injured, and Alderman Tanison decided that the majesty of the law was satisfied with a mere fine. But we think that something more serious than fines will have to be inflicted, if fast driving is to have an end put to it by the authorities.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Mr. James A. Freeman's sale of real estate took place to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:—

75 shares Shoemaker Pianoforte Manufacturing Company	No bid.
A frame house and lot, Pascall street, near Pear Hestonville, 20 by 151 feet	$400
No. 920 N. Twelfth street—16 by 60 feet. Clear	2,700 bid.
Ninth and Reed streets—A large lot, N. E. corner Ninth and Reed, First Ward. Clear	7,600
A three story brick dwelling and lot, Twenty-second, below Oxford, Twentieth Ward, subject to $51 ground rent, 16 by 70 feet	1,900
Eighteenth and Naudain streets—A three story brick tavern stand and dwelling, 16 by 67 feet	3,700

A MALICIOUS THIEF.—The curious name of Octavia Colzado is equalled only by her curious pranks. Last evening she sought amusement in smashing the windows of Pennell & Brothers' dry goods store, at the corner of Tenth and Market streets. She wound up her operations by abstracting a piece of cloth valued at about $20. Alderman Jones this morning administered a severe rebuke on such proceedings, by holding the lady in $500 bonds to answer the charge of malicious mischief, and in $500 additional on the charge of larceny.

HARBORING A FUGITIVE.—Susan Friel, being dissatisfied with the dull routine of her home life, forsook the abode of her parents, and received protection at the hands of Andrew McFarland. This morning the parties were arrested at the instigation of the girl's parents, in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets. When taken before Alderman Hutchinson this morning, McFarland was held in $800 bail to answer, while fugitive Susan was released for half that amount.

A LESSON TO DISHONEST WASHERWOMEN.—Catharine Olive was employed at the house of Mrs. Mary Colbertson, No. 1611 Lombard street, to do the washing. The clothing entrusted to her care, valued at about $150, was detained by her, but subsequently recovered. Last evening Catharine was arrested at Lloyd and Shippen streets, and committed by Alderman Lutz, in default of $800 bail, to answer the charge of larceny.

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE THE ELECTION.—Dennis Walton, yesterday afternoon, thought he would make ample preparation for sport over the election in the evening. For this probable purpose he occupied himself in rolling barrels from one store to another, in the neighborhood of Walnut street wharf. Alderman Beitler put an end to his fun by committing him, in default of $400 bail, to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

AN UNSATISFACTORY PROMISE.—Last evening, Theodore Cromwell, while operating in the neighborhood of Juniper lane, relieved a gentleman of his hat and coat, promising, however, that he would return these convenient articles of raiment on the morrow. Alderman Swift did not consider the promise altogether satisfactory, and hence Theodore was committed for trial.

TWO MORE WAIFS.—This morning, the body of a male infant was found dead on the open lot at Nineteenth and Catharine streets. A newlyborn male child was also found in the Cohocksink creek. The body was taken by the Harbor Police to their Station House. That the unnatural parents in either of these cases will be discovered and punished is more than doubtful, but the Coroner is doing what he can to ferret out the mysteries.

THE NEW OFFICE OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, at the southeast corner of Third and Chesnut streets, was opened to the public for the reception of messages this morning. It is fitted up in excellent style, and Manager Merrihew deserves great praise for the accommodations he has afforded to the public in the arrangement of desks, etc. The circular desk placed in the centre of the office, and which is devoted to customers for the writing of messages, is so arranged that no one can look over the writing of another. The entire building is occupied by the Telegraph Company, and the facilities afforded will be of great advantage to the business public.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Lawrence Fitzpatrick, who was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss, met his death yesterday in a sad manner. He was in the employ of Mr. J. W. Woolston, and while driving a hay wagon in Main street, near Manheim, he fell under the wheels, which passed over his head, crushing it so that instant death was the result.

MISDEMEANING THEMSELVES.—Yesterday morning, at Fourth and Callowhill streets, R. H. Martin and Samuel McElhany were arrested for committing a misdemeanor. They were both committed to answer at Court by Alderman Hutchinson, the $1000 bail demanded for their release being not forthcoming.

AN ORATION.—The good people of Roxborough were delighted last evening with Rev. Mr. Washburn's lecture, "True Greatness, Illustrated in Abraham Lincoln"—an oration deserving the most cultivated audience Philadelphia can crowd into the Academy of Music.

THE ALARM OF FIRE at four o'clock this morning was occasioned by a trifling combustion at the cotton mills of Newton & Co., at the corner of Trenton avenue and Norris street.

THE WONDERFUL MAGNET.—

A magnet so extremely strong
To a Down-Easter does belong,
That (*as he says*) a little lad,
Who in his hand this magnet had
Made some huge bars of railroad iron
Run after him, as if some siren,
Wizard, or fairy, had bewitched 'em,
And, thus, on the freight cars he pitched 'em.
But more than a magnetic power
Draws customers to Bennett's Tower!

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as .... $15·00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to 50 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as . $22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to 55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

ARRETE!

STYLISH,
WELL-MADE
CLOTHING,
AT FAIR
PRICES.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
SIGN OF "STAR."

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens in and out of the profession The medicine or specific for each disease is supplied in proper quantities, with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit The system of having a specific for each particular disease originated with Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave little to be desired. Depot, No 562 Broadway, New York.

SNOW POWDER IN GREAT DEMAND.—The Snow Powder is in demand in every direction. Storekeepers, agents, dealers of all sorts who are up to the times, are compelled to order early and often to keep their eager patrons supplied The fact is, such is the genuine and almost wonderful merit of the Powder, so greatly does it reduce the disagreeable drudgery and wearisome toil of a day's washing, that whenever tried it is sure to be made a permanent thing. Henceforward, to those who use the Powder, Monday will be as bright and sunny as other days of the week.

SILVERINE.—People who wish to have their old and worn wares, such as spoons, knives, etc., or anything made of brass, copper, and German silver, look fresh, original, and new, should procure the popular Silverine, which can be applied very easily, and is sure to do the work. Pure silver is used, and there is nothing injurious in the process.

DON'T DELAY.—Christmas will be on hand before you think of it; so resort at once to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and get your Photograph. Six cards or a large one for $1.

HO! FOR THANKSGIVING.—Notice—Persons who contemplate making preparations for a proper celebration of Thanksgiving this month, are invited to meet at No. 824 Chesnut street, and get new suits of clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's, one price clothing store, for the purpose of being in a thankful frame of mind at the proper time.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayers' Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

THE NEATEST PRESENT for a lady or child is a box of the superior Confectionery made by E. G. Whitman & Co., No 318 Chesnut street.

CARAMELS—CARAMELS—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

POUND and lady cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES No. 730 CHESNUT STREET	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

MARRIED.

ELBERSON—ENOCH.—On Thursday, November 1, 1866, by the Rev. A. G. Mosauley, Mr. ELNATHAN S. ELBERSON to Miss MARY ELIZABETH ENOCH, both of the Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

GIBSON—MANES.—On October 21, at the residence of Rev. Francis Church, Mr. RICHARD GIBSON to Miss MARIAN MANES, both of this city.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On the 5th instant, Mr. JAMES H. APPLEGATE, in the 41th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence on the Camden and Woodbury pike near Gloucester city, Lime Grove, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery, Gloucester.

HAY.—On November 5, 1866, after a short but severe illness, SAMUEL T. HAY, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19 A. Y. M.; Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F.; Wingohocking and Cohocksink Temples of H. and T.; Golden Rule and Chosen Friends Social Temples H. of T., and the Grand Temple of H. and T.; also his fellow-clerks and the employes of the Philadelphia Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Howard and Sommerset streets, Twenty-fifth Ward. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SPARKS.—On the evening of the 3d instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Benjamin D. Sparks, in the 45th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 420 Taylor's avenue, Camden, N. J., on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery, Gloucester, N. J.

THOMSON.—On the 26th ultimo, at sea, after a brief illness, Captain GEORGE THOMSON, of this city, aged 60 years.

WILSON.—On the morning of the 4th inst., CHARLES C. WILSON, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Franklin Lodge, No. 5, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, George Wilson, No. 1511 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock.

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO. S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wszt

ROLL PANS, MUFFIN PANS, WISCONSIN Pans, Cake Pans, Waffle Irons, and other Cullnary Hardware, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TOASTING FORKS AND RACKS OF SEVERAL kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT KEYHOLE AND COMPASS SAWS, in which, by revolving the ferrule, the blade may be taken out, thus being more convenient for carrying or replacing a broken blade. For sale, with the usual kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7]

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH,
TOOTHACHE,	
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES

And other similar troublesome and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles with directions, retail .... 50 cents
Pint bottles with directions retail .... $1·00
Quarts in bottle .... $1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions .... $10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases with 20 to 28 vials .... $5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases .... $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw5

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE

Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 Walker street, New York

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf3m No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street
2 10 3p Philadelphia.

BLANKETS.

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 mwfmlp Below Arch

BLANKETS.

PLEASE OBSERVE

THAT

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S

Is the Cheapest Place in this city

TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.

Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH
9 25 tuth2mrp No. 40 South SECOND St., west side

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season fat very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

BATEMAN'S CONCERTS.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that, in accordance with the a most universally expressed desire to hear M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI and the other renowned artists of his troupe, at the Academy of Music in this city, he will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on TUESDAY, November 13,
and WEDNESDAY, November 14,
in which the following artists will appear:—
M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA,
Mr S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON.

RESERVED SEATS............ONE DOLLAR EACH

May be had at the Academy and Trumpler's Music Store, for both nights on
SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, Nov. 10. 11 7

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
KATE FISHER AND EL NINO EDDIE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 7,
THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE FRENCH SPY.

HATS, CAPS, FURS.

BARTALOTT & CO.,

No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.

Full and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of

LADIES' FURS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

10 24 wtm2mrp Below Arch.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis, afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1526 N. Thirteenth street just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, ESQ., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure. 8 1 ws

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
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PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
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DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
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H. G. Leisenring, Nos 237 and 239 Dock street
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Andrew Mehaffey, S. W corner of Third and Walnut streets.
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH.
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital .... $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus 944,543 15
Premiums .... 1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
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Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Appointment of Assistant Marshal—Fatal Accident on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—John Morrissey Clears $25,000 by Election Bets, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 7.

General O. P. Gooding, of Indiana, brother of Marshal Gooding, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Assistant Marshal, in place of Colonel J. R. O'Beirne, appointed Register of Wills.

Captain Baggerly, a conductor on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was killed at Catlett's Station yesterday, by being caught between the train and a platform.

John Morrissey makes twenty-five thousand dollars on bets that New York city would give over forty thousand majority for Hoffman.

Major-General Stoneman is in Washington.

The Fenian Trials.

MONTREAL, November 7.—B. Devlin, an eminent lawyer, is here, having been requested by the United States Government to defend the Fenian prisoners here, whose trials will commence in December.

TORONTO, C. W., November 7.—The Fenian trials will be laid over until to-morrow, on account of the witnesses being absent to attend to the elections in the States.

Father McMahon, under sentence of death, has determined to appeal for a new trial.

An application for a new trial will also be made on behalf of Colonel Lynch.

MONTREAL, November 7.—The imports for the last month in Montreal amount to over four million dollars.

A number of ministers are here in Cabinet council to-day, previous to leaving for England.

New Jersey Election.

NEWARK, November 7.—Hill (Rep.) is elected to Congress over Rogers by about 4500 majority, and it is believed that Newell (Rep.) is re-elected in the Second District. The Congressional delegation will stand four Republicans to one Democrat—a Republican gain of two.

New York Election.

HUDSON, New York, November 7.—John R. Ketcham (Rep.) is elected in the Twelfth Congressional District by 1800 majority.

Republican Rejoicings in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 7.—The Republican Union General Committee are firing a hundred guns to-day, in honor of the re-election of Governor Fenton.

The Election of "Miles O'Reilly."

NEW YORK, November 7.—General Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) has been elected Register by 19,000 majority.

The Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Messages from Europe, of to-day's date, were received in this city at 8 20 o'clock this morning.

We are informed that since the reduction of one-half in the tariff for despatches over the Atlantic cable, there has been a large increase in the business.

Movement of Steamers.

BOSTON, November 7.—The steamer *China* sailed this forenoon for Liverpool and Halifax. She has twenty-three passengers for Liverpool and twenty for Halifax, but no specie.

The *Java*, from Liverpool via Halifax, is signalled below, and will arrive up about 2 o'clock.

The Great Fire at Quebec.

QUEBEC, November 7.—The Mayor of Quebec has received a number of cable telegrams from England, empowering him to draw money for the relief of the suffers by the fire.

Arrival of the Steamer "Damascus."

FARTHER POINT, November 7.—The steamer *Damascus*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Cotton is dull. Flour dull, and 10@20 cents lower; sales of 6000 barrels at $9 40@13 for State; $12@14 75 for Ohio; and $9 40@14 for Western; Southern dull; 800 barrels sold at $12 50@17 25. Wheat dull and declined 1@2 cents; sales of 7000 bushels at $2 38 for No 2 Milwaukie. Corn unsettled, opening at an advance of 3@4 cents; sales at $1·30@1 32. Oats are 1@2 cents better. Beef dull. Pork heavy at $28 for mess. Lard quiet at 14@15½ cents. Whisky steady.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Cumberland preferred, 70½; Illinois Central 125; Michigan Southern, 93¾; New York Central, 122; Reading, 116¾; Hudson River, 124; Canton Company, 56½; Missouris, 90; Erie, 83¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51½; United States Coupons, 1881, 114½; do. 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 107½; do 1865, 107½; new issues, 110½; Ten-forties, 100½; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 108; second series, 106; Gold, 147½

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS

$500 War & Fra 7s. 83½	30 sh Morris Cl...... 87½
$4500 5-20s '65 Jy reg 110½	30 sh Cam & A......130
$300 U S 5-20s 65 cp. 110½	5 sh do........129½
$2000 do 107½	5 sh do........129½
$2300 do 108	57½ sh C & A scrip 49½
$100 do 108	100 sh Read........ 58½
$600 City 6s new.. 102½	100 sh do.....b60 58½
$1500 do.....old 99	100 sh do........58·44
$1000 C & A 6s 75.. 92	100 sh do.....b60 58½
$2000 do..m 6s 70 98½	100 sh do.....s60 58½
4 sh Penna R...... 56	15 sh Leh Nav...... 59
100 sh N Penna...... 39½	

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARters for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 south TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, WOStenholm's, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17ws22

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.

Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.

Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street 10 17 w22t

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases privately and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
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HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

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FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable!

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

LAUS VENERIS, AND OTHER POEMS AND BALLADS. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Carleton: New York.

Some year or so ago, we had occasion to give our estimate of Mr. Swinburne's talent as a poet, in our review of his tragedy of *Chastelard*. At that time, after a careful examination of his genius as evinced by his book, we formed so low an estimate of his ability as to deem him an utterly over-estimated young man. The book before us, while it has lowered him in our opinion, in one respect has caused us to retract our judgment of his power; and we are now frank to acknowledge that whatever we may see to condemn in the work, we give its author full credit for ability. Many of the poems are full of fire, and, with but three or four exceptions worthy of particular notice, rich in thought and diction. Why the collection should be entitled "Laus Veneris" is to us unknown. The verses from which it derives its title are not so prominent, either for theme or length, as to warrant such a distinction in their favor. Some comprehensive name which would have revealed at once the tone of the productions would have been much more appropriate, as, for instance, "Passion Belvidere," or some such indicative title. As Mr. Swinburne has achieved a wide-spread reputation in England for the possession of poetic talents of the highest order, we shall devote considerable space to the examination of his latest work.

As a guide for us in the formation of our judgment, Mr. Carleton has kindly enclosed in his copy sent us an extract from the London *Examiner*, which assures us that "there is a music of strength in these poems, outspoken honesty, a sturdy love of freedom, earnestness, poetic insight, truth, and beauty of expression beyond anything attained to by other of the young poets of the day. * * * In some of the poems are the passions of youth fearlessly expressed, and stirring depths that have been stirred hitherto by no poet in his youth. * * * He is a young poet with sterling qualities, and the outcry that has been made over his volume is not very creditable to his critics. * * * It is the ferment of good wine, and we must think they are no skilled judges of the wine of thought who shake their heads over it."

Even at the risk of being deemed "no skilled judges of the wine of thought," we must be found among those who "shake their heads over it." But a week since we were called upon to pronounce our severest censure on an immoral novel, "Griffith Gaunt." We deemed it not fitted for any household. We deprecated the increasing number of works of fiction of the class to which it belongs, and hoped that we would not soon again have occasion to express as much disgust at a so-called standard work. Our wish has not been realized. If "Griffith Gaunt" was immoral in the comparative degree. "Laus Veneris" is so in the superlative. We have seldom come across, even in the works tabooed in all decent society, any one in which the fig-leaf of decency was more recklessly cast aside, and lust, in all its nudity, exposed and gloried over. Again and again, in the perusal of the book, have we had occasion to close its pages, and pause in perfect surprise over the glaring immorality displayed. The London *Examiner* may call the style "a fearless expression of the passions of youth," and talk about "stirring the depths," and all such journalistic metaphors. We give it a good Saxon criticism, and say plainly that the tone of the great majority of the poems is lewd and utterly disgusting. It is time that such works should cease to be palmed off on the public under the names of authors of good repute, and with the imprint of respectable publishers on their title-pages. We sometimes feel the need of a censorship when we see the freedom of the press prostituted in pandering to the worst passions, and the debauching of purity under the disguise of "stirring hidden depths.' Mr. Swinburne has written poems which no pure-minded man could write; and as to Mr. Carleton, we will speak of him anon.

With the exception of some four pieces on miscellaneous subjects, the contents of "Laus Veneris" divide themselves into poems in which the seasons are depicted as in love with each other, and poems in which laments are uttered over dead lovers. Through all of the work a spirit of courtesan immorality abounds, and the opposition to pure conjugal affection pervades the entire book. We are again and again assured that there "is one sin worth sinning;" and all are advised to attack innocence, and innocence urged to yield to the importunities of vice. Some works depict deeds of sin, and by making their authors end wretched lives, seek to excuse the work on the plea of its moral. But no such palliation is attempted by Mr. Swinburne. We are urged to sin because it is pleasant, and assured that "when we kiss it, sin ceases to be sin." This may be very well for the nature of French morality, where a *mariage de convenance* is no bond at all in the eyes of either contracting party, but it does not suit our puritanical notions. Hence, while "Laus Veneris" may be popular in "sunny France," it will excite only disgust in moral America.

We will let our readers judge of the book for themselves. We will take at random any piece which first falls under our eye. We open the book at page 169, and these are the three verses we find on that page:—

"Ah, one thing worth beginning,
One thread in life worth spinning,
Ah sweet, one sin worth sinning
With all the whole soul's will;
To lull you till one stilled you,
To kiss you till one killed you,
To feed you till one filled you,
Sweet lips, if love could fill;

"To hunt sweet Love and lose him
Between white arms and bosom,
Between the bud and blossom,
Between your throat and chin;
To say of shame—what is it?
Of virtue—we can miss it;
Of sin—we can but kiss it,
And it's no longer sin:

"To feel the strong soul, stricken
Through fleshly pulses quicken
Beneath swift sighs that thicken
Soft hands and lips that smite;
Lips that no love can tire,
With hands that sting like fire,
Weaving the web Desire
To snare the bird Delight."

We ask our readers, Is such a work, of which this is but a rather mild extract, fit to enter the homes of our people, lie on their tables, and be read by their daughters?

Mr. Swinburne must have a very tender heart. He goes through life continually pitying such fair damsels, who, as he expresses it, never knew "all the stings and all the stains of love's delight." His whole book teems with his pity. He acts on the poetic idea, "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," and the kind of love he is continually depicting as most desirable is an illicit, dishonorable affection, which ends only in ruin. In fact, he distinctly declares that with marriage all the joy of love disappears, and that, *par consequence*, the only kind which is to be fostered is that which does not end at the altar. In "Dolores," on page 178, we find the following atrocious utterance:—

"For the crown of our life as it closes
Is darkness, the fruit thereof dust;
No thorns go as deep as a rose's,
And love is more cruel than lust.
Time turns the old days to derision,
Our loves into *corpses or wives;*
And *marriage and death and division*
Make barren our lives."

If these be the doctrines entertained by Mr. Swinburne, we think that on the waters of the "Great Salt Lake" he had "better paddle his light canoe," and find with the Latter-day Saints a realization of his desire; for there free-love reigns, and marriage need not reduce your yielding love to either a corpse or a wife. However, as one-seventh of all the children born in Great Britain have a difficulty in tracing who were their fathers, possibly the poet need not leave *perfide Albion* to enjoy his theory.

Mr. Swinburne has a great weakness for "golden hair," especially when it has the "scent of the South" in it. We do not know very definitely how that extract smells; but if it is generally found in the daughters of the South, we should think it is seldom met with in golden hair. Although in the book we are told about the beauties of golden hair and blood-red lips, *De gustibus non disputandum;* and we, for one, don't admire the combination.

The author's fancy for red is really astounding. In one verse he goes into an ecstacy, and thus describes his inamorata:—

"Your feet in the full-grown grasses
Moved soft as a weak wind blows;
You pass me as April passes,
With face made out of a rose."

We cannot imagine a face made out of a rose, but if we felt an interest in physiognomy, we would like to know whether it was a bud or full-blown, and whether it was a red or a yellow rose which was used in the manufacture. But, laying all jesting aside, we must condemn the "Laus Veneris" as utterly unfitted for the perusal of any respectable society.

Of late Mr. Carleton, of New York, has been publishing a class of works which has done him much harm, and places him under a fearful responsibility. The position of a publisher is always a delicate one, but when he so grossly violates good taste and decency as he has done in the present work, he deserves the severest reprobation. Unless that gentleman changes his style of publications, he will find himself in decided disrepute; and a character once lost is hard thing to regain. We give him fair warning that he will lose good patronage if a "Laus Veneris" comes from his press in the future.

In regard to those poems which do not fall under the denomination of sickly sentimental, we find them of more than average ability. His tribute to Walter Savage Landor is worthy of a place amid a better collection. Its best verses run:—

"Back to the flower-town, side by side,
The bright months bring,
New-born, the bridegroom and the bride,
Freedom and spring.

"In many a tender wheaten plot
Flowers that were dead
Live, and old suns revive; but not
That holier head.

"I came as one whose thoughts half linger,
Half run before;
The youngest to the oldest singer
That England bore.

"I found him whom I shall not find
Till all grief end,
In holiest age our mightiest mind,
Father and friend.

"Move thee no more; but love at least
And reverent heart
May move thee, royal and released,
Soul, as thou art.

"And thou, his Florence, to thy trust
Receive and keep,
Keep safe his dedicated dust,
His sacred sleep.

"So shall thy lovers, come from far,
Mix with thy name,
As morning-star with evening-star,
His faultless fame."

A "Song in Times of Revolution," dated 1860, does not appear to have much sense, although it runs smoothly, while a fulsome poem to Victor Hugo is noticeable only for its length. We think the best effort in the book is "Dolores," which contains much force, with a good style, high order of metaphor and low order of morals. As a typographical effort, the poems are very beautiful, and are decidedly the best of all the works that have issued from the press of Mr. Carleton.

THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF BOOK-KEEPING. By L. Fairbanks, A. M. Philadelphia: Sower, Barnes & Potts.

The work before us covers pretty thoroughly the ground indicated by its title, and is a carefully prepared digest, as well as a tolerably full explanation, of all the technicalities of book-keeping. The author has been for a number of years head of the Quaker City Business College, and is qualified by experience to write understandingly. The house of Sower, Barnes & Potts, publishers of standard school-books, and its name on the title-page, is the best recommendation that the work can have.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR. A new Magazine for the Little Ones. By T. S. Arthur, No. 323 Walnut street.

Children's papers and magazines are all the rage now, but here is a neat little affair that must compare favorably with any published. It is bright and pretty, and brimful of good things in literature, told in simple but engaging style, that renders the *Children's Hour* readable from beginning to end even by "children of an older growth." Mr. Arthur has thrown into this magazine his name and fame, and he will allow nothing second-class to issue from his sanctum.

OUR ARTIST IN PERU. By C. W. Carleton. New York: Carleton, Publisher.

To guide us in our criticism, Mr. Carleton, the publisher and author, has sent us a slip of the New York *Evangelist* which assures us that "the public will be equally delighted and surprised" at these sketches. That they are "perfection," and "exceedingly clever," and expresses a hope that "Our Artist" will visit other countries and do likewise. If we do not agree with the *Evangelist*, it is because we can not see anything so wonderful in the little work before us. It is an attempt to be funny, and would probably make a child of ten years old smile feebly. If a gentleman of Mr. Carleton's supposed culture, on a visit to Peru, saw nothing better to sketch than the little comedies which he gives us, the conclusion is irresistible that either Peru is not worth a visit, or Mr. Carleton is not an observant traveller. The woodcuts are almost equal those which we weekly give our readers in our Saturday Supper-Table Series. We treat of the same style of subject, and were it not that we might be accused of partiality, we would rather prefer our sketches as works of art, to the "perfection" given us by the New York publisher.

BULBS. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

A more beautifully printed and really useful work has seldom fallen under our notice. The work is another of a series of garden guides which the house of Mr. Tilton is in the course of publishing. It is a pleasantly written and valuable adviser on all questions in relation to bulbs and roots, from which spring such familiar plants as the hyacinth, tulip, lily, and the like. It is evidently compiled by one who knows whereof he writes, and is so handsomely got up that it will be an ornament to any centre-table. To all our citizens, and especially the ladies, who desire to embellish their parlors with flowers, we recommend the book of Mr. Rand.

—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from London, tells us of a German view of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He says:—

"Herman Grimm's 'Neue Essays uber Kunst und Literature, are beginning to attract some attention from scholars, although nobody has offered to translate them for the British public. The most entertaining articles are those on Emerson, Humboldt, and Goethe in Italy. That on Emerson is first in quality, as it is in its position in the volume, and is attracting considerable attention in Germany—on which account, as well as because the many among your readers who are also likely to be readers of Emerson, will be glad to know how the Sage marches on in the Old World, I send you a few original translations from it. It opens thus:—

"'A few years ago, at a friend's house, I found on the table a volume by Emerson. I looked into it, read a page, and was surprised at not having understood a word or it, though I was tolerably confident of my English. I asked about the author; was told that he was the first author of America, and a great thinker; but often somewhat wild, and that sometimes he could not even explain his own sentences; but that no other was so regarded, whether as a character or a prose writer. This judgment sounded so strangely that I looked into the book again. Some sentences darted so brilliantly into my soul that I felt an impulse to put the book into my pocket and look into it more closely at home. I always think it is very much of itself when a book at this day so attracts us that we decide without constraint to look into it—at this day, when, from a sort of instinct of self-preservation, one has to stand on the extreme defensive against men and books, if one will be master of his time, mood, and thoughts. I took "Webster's Dictionary" and began to read. The construction seemed to me quite extraordinary. I soon discovered the mystery: here were real thoughts, a real speech, a real man that I had before me, not a ——; I need not carry the antithesis further. I bought the book. Since then I have not ceased to read these books, and every time seems the first time.'

"The writer then goes into a long metaphysical, artistic, and exceedingly fine analysis of what the joy that one finds in contact with a great thinker really is. His view may be summed up thus:—Every man is born to the heritage of the past; he is at the end of a long train of associations, ideas, customs, which he did not make, but which press upon him on every side and fetter him; who so liberates the man from the walls and bars which the past has slowly prepared for each spirit, though it be but liberation for a moment, gives him for that time a divine joy. This liberation some find in gazing on works of art, others in listening to music, but it is most of all felt by those who can with a great thinker ascend to the vault of pure reason when the wing of thought is free."

—"The Prose Works" of the distinguished American poet, John G. Whittier, have been issued in two duodecimo volumes by Ticknor & Fields. They comprise his famous antiquarian invention, "Margaret Smith's Journal," a collection of "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," and "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies," taken from the contributions to various periodicals with which the author has been connected. The contents of these volumes are stamped with many of the traits which have won for the poetry of Mr. Whittier such a wide and well-founded admiration.

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MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., One COPPER STILL, WORM, ETC.
Also, at 2 o'clock, same day, one COPPER STILL, WORM, SINGLINGS Etc., on the premises, No. 1736 S. SECOND Street, lately in possession of John Friel, and on MONDAY, November 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 1820 MARKET Street, one COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, etc., lately in possession of William Taylor.
Also, at 1 o'clock, same day, in Montrose street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, one COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc., lately in possession of persons unknown.
Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to sale.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, Eastern Dist rict of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866. [11 3 7t

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TEMPERANCE.

Lecture by John B. Gough, Esq., at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

The last of the course of lectures by John B. Gough was delivered at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience was almost as large as the evening previous, and quite as enthusiastic. The lecturer was introduced by George W. Eddy, Esq., who said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—On Thursday, the 15th instant, the Young Men's Christian Association will hold their twelfth anniversary in this building. Their sister associations will be in attendance from the principal cities in the United States. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Simpson, D. L. Mooney, D. D., and Rev. Rufus R. Clark. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the lecturer of the evening, John B. Gough, Esq.

After several rounds of applause, the lecturer proceeded as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—In the month of June, 1844, I first spoke on the subject of temperance in the city of Philadelphia. Since that time I have been speaking almost constantly until 1860, when I prepared some lectures on other subjects, and I have spoken on the subject in the city of Philadelphia more than a hundred times, and I am sure I can at this day bring nothing new or strange or startling on such a well-worn theme as is this one of temperance. My object in speaking to you is to say something, if I am able, that will enlist the sympathies of those here assembled on behalf of this great enterprise, to present to you the claims of the temperance movement upon your sympathy and co-operation. We need not only sympathy, but we need in this work help. We have a great deal of sympathy. I find men sometimes say to me, "Well, Mr. Gough, go on. You are engaged in a good cause. I wish you success with all my heart," and then turn away and put their hands in their pockets, and not do a thing. Sympathy is very pleasant. I remember once, when in England, I was dining at the house of a gentleman, and there was more wine on the table than I ever saw in my life. When we were riding in the carriage to the place of the lecture, I said to the gentleman, "I hope you will not consider me violating any of the rules of hospitality if I speak plainly of the custom that I see so constantly at your table?" "Certainly not, my dear fellow, speak right out as much as you think. I would be very much pleased to hear you speak very freely in reference to the drinking custom."

When we returned, the table was spread out with wine and ale. At that table sat a minister of the Gospel, who drank as much as anybody. The gentleman said to me, "Mr. Gough, I believe you have a commonplace or autograph book in which your friends write a few words of encouragement?" "Yes, I have," I replied; "I have some very valuable names that I would not part with for a thousand dollars. I have the name of John Bright in that book, with a little article." The gentleman said he would like to say a few words of encouragement, and wrote something in the book. He then wrote, "I bless the man who so nobly denounced the system that fills our homes with woe." The minister said, "God bless you and give you strength to hew in pieces the Agog of drinks? This is very pleasant, but what does it amount to. We appeal to the people not only for sympathy but for help.

Every man has a right to his own opinion; every man has a right to object to a proposition if he sees fit. I would not give much for a man that has not an opinion of his own, or one who, when he gets an opinion, is ashamed of it, and has not backbone enough to defend it. We have a right to make objections if we make them with courtesy. We must not set ourselves up as being superior to others, and if we get a certain plan to do a certain work, it is not by a dignified assumption on our part, it is by a simple power, by which public sentiment is to be manufactured that, by-and-by, will grow mighty, and roll on through the valleys and up the giant mountains, by-and-by will take up the glorious tidings that the land is freed from the damning curse of drunkenness. (Applause.)

Intemperance is on the increase. There is not such a Sabbath-keeping city in the United States as this good city. A walk on the Sabbath day through its quiet streets is refreshing. When we sit in church to hear God's holy word, we are not disturbed, as in other cities, every fifteen minutes by the running of cars. (Applause.) I must say that I have seen no more drunkards than I saw on Sunday in this your good city. Sunday afternoon and evening, even on Chesnut street, I saw a young man drunk. I saw two intoxicated men trying to draw another one along, and they hadn't power or strength to lift one of his legs. Something is the matter; something is wrong; something must be done, and something will be done. Drunkenness is on the increase, and our young men are entering the circle of this whirlpool that is drawing them down to ruin. I wish to say to the young men that intoxicating liquor is deceptive in its own form.

No man intends to become a drunkard. He never starts with that intention. When a man takes a glass he knows by the use of it he will ruin his reputation, knows that he will blight his prospects, knows it will destroy his life and bring rottenness to his bones, knows that he will break his mother's heart, knows that he will become a walking pestilence and disgrace to those that love him. He is not such a consummate fool. Yet men are doing that, step by step, steadily ruining body and soul for time and eternity.

I ask one of these young men, "Why do you drink?" Perhaps he will say to me, "Why should I not drink?" If I say to him, "Sir, if you drink you will become a drunkard." He will reply, "No danger." A great many say they can "Take a drink when they please, and let it alone when they please." "I have more regard for my family, for my reputation, more ambition than to become a drunkard," they will say. If a man gets an appetite for drink, it leads him like a slave, and it requires a mighty effort to break that appetite.

Just look a moment what men will do to gratify it. Look at the physical sufferings endured by men. We have men all around us in the agonies of delirium tremens — mania-a-potu. What is it? It is the most frightful, the most horrible thing that ever fixes its fangs on a human being. It is a species of insanity. There are peculiarities about it, and those peculiarities are horrible. Confine a man for insanity in a lunatic asylum for ten years; then ask him what he remembers. He has a dreamy, indistinct recollection. He doesn't know anything definite. Take a man who has suffered from delirium tremens twenty-five years ago. Ask him what he saw. He will tell you he will never forget. There is no peculiarity in that. It is a species of insanity in which the imagination is exceedingly vivid.

The first time a man drinks he does not like it. He is ashamed. He goes at it again. The next time he does not feel so ashamed. He keeps on until the evil sinks his poor soul into eternity, and the poor carcase is buried out of sight as soon as possible. Some say, "When I find out it is injuring me, I will give it up." What is it to be injured by drink? We do not think intoxication to be of any consequence. "A man gets tight occasionally, but it is nothing." A man gets drunk, we do not call him a drunkard. We use slang terms, "He has got a brick in his hat," "He is over the bay," "He is tight." Some look upon drunkenness as a very little thing. The best stories told are those told of intoxicated men. We cannot help laughing at them sometimes. I know I have myself been convulsed with laughter by looking at drunken men.

It is an awful thing for a man to get drunk. Drunkenness is debasing, degrading, scathing, damning to everything that is noble and God-like in man. Perhaps, young man, after this lecture—sometimes temperance lectures make a person dry—you will want a glass of ale. The want you have for ale is not a natural one—God did not give it to you, any more than he did the appetite for tobacco. If you did not use ale or tobacco, you would not want them.

You drank the first time because other people were around you, but now because you want it. Do not get any to-night; go home without it. Some of you may say, "Well, upon my word, I believe my system is of that kind that I need a little tonic occasionally, and I must have it;" and you find yourself arguing with yourself as to whether it is not a medicine. You let it alone. "How long must I let it alone?" Until you don't want it. In most outrages that are committed, the perpetrators are nearly all drunk.

I took a men home with me when I lived in Roxbury, who was suffering with the delirium tremens. In two weeks he was able to go home; so I took him in the carriage, and when we got to his door he went into the house and sat down in the room, his wife on one side and he on the other. They had been separated for some time. I wanted to see who spoke first. We had a sort of a "friendly" meeting there for a short time, when the woman said, "Well, William," and the man said, "Well, Mary." The result was they lived once more happily together.

A man once asked me to go and see a very bad case of delirium tremens. I didn't want to go, I said, "Suppose I would go there he would be likely to say, 'Who told you to come here? who told you I was adrunkard?'" He finally prevailed upon me to go. I got to the door of the house, and went in. The man knew me. He had been to one of my lectures. I asked him "for a glass of water." He said, "Come in." When I got in I noticed two children playing in the room, and the door was partly open leading to a room where the wife was sick.

We talked about everything, but I could not get him on temperance. He seemed to think that I was trying to get at that, but he headed me. When I got up to go—I think providentially—I noticed the children, bright little things. I asked him "If he loved his children;" he replied, "To be sure I do." "Wouldn't you be willing to do anything you could to benefit those children?" He looked at me as if he thought something else was coming after that, and said, "Yes, I ought to be willing to benefit the children." Then said I to him, "You let drink alone, and your children will be better off." "Well then, by George, you have got me now." "If you love your wife, wouldn't you do anything to please her?" "I ought to." "Then," said I, "you sign the pledge." He opened the closet, took out pen and ink, and signed it. This is one of the men many call "brutes;" strike the damning influences of drink from them, and you will find them to be men. They are not naturally inclined to brutality any more than you are.

Let me take your boy, 14 or 15 years of age, and teach him to drink. How will I do it? Will I take him by the hand and say, "Come, my boy," and take him on a midnight exploration, and see some young men of the very best of families suffering from delirium tremens, and tell him that is the result of drink, and ask him if he will drink? He will say, "No." Where does the boy begin? In his father's social associations gathered around the table. There he begins; and this is what we seek to break up, because there is no good in the drink. You bring up arguments to prove that drink is beneficial. Can you show me a man that has been benefited by liquor—morally, physically, or any other way? There is no good in it as a beverage. There are workmen who think a little drink is good for them under certain circumstances—in doing hard work. I do not.

You may say there is a certain gratification in drinking. To be sure; but a great many calamities have been the result of drink. Richmond was taken a great many times during the war after dinner. One feeling the effects of the wine, would say, I would advance this way and that—then up this way, and Richmond is taken. There are some men in this country who think they can reconstruct the Government better drunk than they can sober. (Vociferous applause.) If there was no gratification in drinking liquor there would be no pleasure.

Liquor doesn't *agree* with all men. There is a man who drinks, and a glass feels comfortable; drinks another, still comfortable and sleepy. You can fill him full, but he will never be beyond feeling comfortable. There is another man, give him one glass; he feels it; give him another, he will go where he wouldn't before. The effect upon that man's system is terrible. His judgment is warped. These two glasses have made him a different man almost, to what he was before. There is a gratification in it, but oh, how false it is! We want your help in this moment. Oh, yes! some say, "What is the cause of Temperance to-day? it is dead." Dead! *it is not dead!* It was born in the Church of Christ, and if it is born there it will never die. Some say it is impossible to do the work we propose. There was never a movement yet effected that was not an impossibility according to some people's notions. If I had said here in the year 1860, on my return to Europe, "Friends and fellow-citizens, in five years from to-day slavery will be a curse to this nation no more forever, you would have said it was impossible.

There is nothing impossible for the right. God has wonderfully blessed this people in their efforts to maintain righteousness and truth. There is not a better time, there never was a better time, for men to come shoulder to shoulder to this mighty wheel, and roll the movement that is to purify the land of evil and wickedness. What has not drunkenness done for our country? If it had not been for drunkenness, I believe we should never have had any war—no secession. If it hadn't been for drunken politicians, we should never have had trouble in this country. If it hadn't been for drunken generals we would have had no defeats.

If it hadn't been for drunken soldiers, we would not have had so many deaths. If it hadn't been for drunkenness, the country would never have been disgraced by the Presidential electioneering tour—"swinging around the circle." (Applause, continued for several minutes.) We have suffered from this evil, and it is time for us as a nation to crush it out. It can be done. There is no such word as impossible.

The highest position a man can occupy in this world is to be connected with his Maker by a living faith. We ask you to help us in the good cause. Our principle is a lawful one; it is a sensible one. Is it not sensible? We repudiate intoxicating drink. We put away from us that which intoxicates as a beverage, and we adopt this as our beverage (holding up a glass of water). Is it not sensible? Is there anything so refreshing as the cool water trickling down from the mountain top.

Go to the traveller on the deserts of Arabia, offer him wine, ale, spirits. He turns away, and says, "Give me pure, cool water." There is no man who drinks intoxicating liquor that at the close of a speech like this can stand up on the platform and hold out steadily with four fingers a glass of water. (Applause.) I believe it is God's good gift to man.

When this great movement is crowned with success, there will be joy in heaven. I hope there is a better day coming by-and-by, and before long the battle for the right will be ended.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,
8 218 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 8 308

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1 Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz:—

		Head Blocks.
At Boston, Mass	from	300 to 500
Providence, R. I.	from	300 to 500
New Haven, Conn	from	300 to 500
New York City, N. Y.	from	4 000 to 6,000
Philadelphia, Penna	from	3,000 to 3,500
Pittsburg, "	from	100 to 200
Frederick, Maryland	from	1,000 to 1,500
Cumberland, "	from	500 to 600
Baltimore, "	from	1 500 to 2 000
Annapolis, "	from	2,500 to 2,700
Point Lookout, "	from	2 500 to 4,000
Antietam, "	from	4 000 to 7,500
Wheeling, W. Va	from	100 to 200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.)	from	200 to 500
Washington, D. C.	from	20 000 to 25 000
Alexandria, Virginia	from	3,000 to 4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from	12 000 to 16,000
Winchester "	from	5 000 to 8,000
Harper's Ferry, "	from	1,000 to 1,500
Richmond, "	from	8,000 to 11,000
Hampton, "	from	3,000 to 4,000
Norfolk, "	from	700 to 1,000
City Point or Petersburg, Va.	from	15,000 to 20,000
Newbern, North Carolina	from	1,000 to 1,500
Wilmington, "	from	25 000 to 3,000
Salisbury, "	from	500 to 600
Goldsborough, "	from	1,500 to 2,000
Charleston, South Carolina	from	500 to 1,000
Florence, "	from	500 to 3 500
Hilton Head, "	from	2 000 to 2 800
Beaufort, "	from	1 000 to 1 500
Savannah, Georgia	from	1,000 to 1,500
Marietta, "	from	4 000 to 7,000
Andersonville, "	from	12,000 to 13,000
Millen, "	from	1,500 to 2 000
Mobile, Alabama	from	700 to 1,000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from	2,000 to 3,000
Barrancas, Florida	from	500 to 1,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	from	3,000 to 4 000
Baton Rouge, "	from	2 000 to 2,500
Port Hudson, "	from	500 to 600
Brownsville, Texas	from	500 to 600
Brazos Santiago, "	from	200 to 300
Natchez, Mississippi	from	1,200 to 2,000
Vicksburg, "	from	15,000 to 25,000
Corinth, "	from	4,000 to 6 500
Memphis, Tennessee	from	8 000 to 12 000
Fort Donelson, "	from	2 000 to 3,000
Nashville, "	from	15 000 to 20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	from	3,000 to 4 500
Stone River, "	from	4 000 to 5 000
Chattanooga, "	from	6,000 to 10 000
Knoxville, "	from	2,500 to 3,000
Columbia, "	from	1,200 to 1,500
Louisville, Kentucky	from	4,000 to 5 000
Camp Nelson, "	from	2,000 to 2,500
Bowling Green, "	from	1,200 to 1,500
Lexington, "	from	1 000 to 1 200
Cairo, Illinois	from	6,000 to 8,000
Chicago, "	from	1,000 to 4 500
Springfield, "	from	600 to 1,200
Quincy, "	from	200 to 300
Rock Island, "	from	1,200 to 2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	from	800 to 1,000
Indianapolis, "	from	1,200 to 3,000
Jackson, Michigan	from	100 to 200
Cincinnati, Ohio	from	700 to 1,000
Columbus, "	from	300 to 2,400
Camp Denison, Ohio	from	300 to 400
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from	200 to 300
St. Louis, Missouri	from	4 000 to 5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	from	3,000 to 4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from	1,000 to 1 500
Davenport, Iowa	from	100 to 200
Keokuk, "	from	800 to 1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	from	2,000 to 2 500
Fort Smith, "	from	1 200 to 1,500
Omaha, N. T.	from	1,400 to 2,000
San Francisco, California	from	200 to 1,000

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock, and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name, rank, regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantee that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from January 1, 1867, to July 30, 1868, viz.:—

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts
BROOKLYN, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap; and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations, and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 31 w4t Major and Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, November 7
"CITY OF PARIS"............Saturday, November 10
"CITY OF DUBLIN"........Wednesday, November 14
"EDINBURGH"..............Saturday, November 17
"ETNA"......................Wednesday, November 21

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold......$90 Steerage, Currency......$35
To London.........95 To London............40
To Paris............105 To Paris...............50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR..................On Saturday
MONTEREY.....................On Wednesday
HAVANA..........................On Saturday
MISSOURI.......................On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES.

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins........$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin........$25. Second class......$13
SAVANNAH cabin........25. Second class......13

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$2
First cabin.. 60 Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 28

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—REGULAR LINE.—The splendid Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3000 tons burden, Captain Pinkham, will be despatched for London direct, on THURSDAY, November 8, punctually. First Cabin, $90; second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30, in currency. Apply to

H. L. LEAF, Agent.

At the Adams' Express, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, or
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
11 6 2t New York

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN Captain Vanderveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, November 8.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

WILLIAM M BAIRD & CO.,
11 5 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 17 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Gardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing TUESDAY, July 6, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10 14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·25 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Day Express	at 9·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office. No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3¾, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9¼, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

3 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 § GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 58 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Edgington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·25 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·30 A. M

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3 30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

[Continued from the First Page.]

VOTE OF THE STATES AT PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

DELAWARE.

The vote of this State for a few years back has been as follows:—

1860—Breckinridge over Bell..... 8,478
1860—Breckinridge over Lincoln..... 3,622
1860—Lincoln's vote..... 3,815
1862—Cannon (Rep.) Governor, majority..... 111
1863—Smithers (Rep.) elected to Congress without opposition, Brown (Dem.) withdrawing.
1864—McClellan's majority..... 612

ILLINOIS.

The vote of this State for the past five years has been as follows:—

1860—Lincoln's majority over all..... 4 629
1862—Stern (Dem.), Treasurer, majority..... 6 546
1863—Republican majority..... 29 938
1864—Lincoln's majority..... 30,756
1865—Republican Legislature chosen.

KANSAS.

The vote of Kansas for three years past has been as follows:—

1862—Carney (Rep.), Governor, majority..... 4 526
1864—Lincoln, majority..... 12,750
1865—Legislature (Rep.) unanimous.

MARYLAND.

The vote of the State for six years past has been as follows:—

1860—Lincoln..... 2,294
1860—Douglas..... 5,966
1860—Breckinridge..... 42 482
1860—Bell..... 41,760
1861—Bradford (Rep.), Governor, majority..... 2,388
1862—No election.
1863—Goldsborough (Rep.), Comptroller, maj. 20 376
1864—Lincoln's majority..... 7,414
1865—Union Legislature chosen.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following is the vote of Massachusetts for six years past:—

1860—Lincoln, over all..... 43,891
1861—Andrew (Rep.), Governor, majority..... 38,995
1862—Andrew (Rep.), Governor, majority..... 23,248
1863—Andrew (Rep.), Governor, majority..... 41 276
1864—Lincoln's majority..... 77,997
1865—Bullock (Rep.), Governor, majority..... 49,637

MICHIGAN.

For five years past this State has voted as follows:—

1860—Lincoln over Douglas..... 23,424
1862—Blair (Rep.) Governor, majority..... 6 644
1863—Willard (Rep.), Regent, majority..... 7,079
1864—Lincoln's majority..... 16,917
1865—Walker (Rep.), Regent, majority..... 32,908

MINNESOTA.

Since 1859 Minnesota has voted as follows:—

1860—Lincoln, over all, majority..... 9,401
1862—On Congress, Republican, majority..... 4 312
1863—Miller (Republican) Governor, majority 6,736
1864—Lincoln, majority..... 7,685
1865—Marshal, (Republican), Governor, maj.. 3,471

MISSOURI.

The vote of this State for five years back has been as follows:—

1860—Lincoln..... 17 028
1860—Bell..... 58 372
1860—Douglas..... 58 801
1860—Breckenridge..... 31,317
1860—Anti-Lincoln majority..... 131,462
1863—Democrat c majority..... 1 084
1864—Lincoln, majority..... 41,072
1865—New Constitution, majority..... 1,862

WISCONSIN.

This State has voted as follows since 1859:—

1860—Lincoln's majority..... 21,689
1861—Harvey, (Rep.), Governor, majority..... 8,239
1863—Lewis, (Rep.), Governor, majority..... 24,711
1864—Lincoln's majority..... 17,574
1865—Fairchild, (Rep.), Governor, majority... 10,002

NEVADA.

The following is the vote of Nevada for two years past:—

1864—Blaisdell (Rep.), Governor, maj..... 3,244
1865—Ashley (Rep.), Congress, maj..... 1,479

NEW JERSEY.

The following figures indicate the manner in which New Jersey has voted for the past five years:

1860—Douglass over Lincoln..... 4,477
1862—Parker (Dem.) Governor, maj..... 14 597
1864—Democratic maj..... 9,374
1864—McClellan over Lincoln..... 7,301
1865—Ward (Rep.), Governor, maj..... 2 789

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—Case of the murder of Maggie Baer.—Yesterday afternoon, when the Court met after the usual recess of an hour and a half, upon calling the names of two important witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth, it was found that these witnesses were not present. Their names are Kate Gibbs and Clara Snyder. They have been in attendance at Court for several days. It was found impossible to proceed with the case, that of William Maguire, and the Court was compelled to adjourn until this morning, without having done anything during the afternoon session. This morning, when the Court met, these witnesses had not been found. His Honor Judge Allison said that he would have to adjourn the Court from time to time, until these persons could be found.

Mr. Thomas Ashton, one of the officers of the Court, who was sent out last night to search for the absentees, was examined as to what had been done. He said:—We searched for them in localities where we supposed they would be; we also searched in the localities where they have been living; I, in connection with Mr. Thomas Vansant and Mr. Baroer, searched, but we could find no trace of them later than half-past 2 o'clock yesterday; we ascertained where they had been living, and where they had been; Clara Snyder had been seen about half past 2 yesterday; she left "to come to Court," as she told the landlady of the house.

Kate Gibbs, we ascertained, had been seen here a few minutes before the Court opened, and that she left in company with Clara Snyder and two young men. We went to the places they have been in the habit of frequenting, but ascertained they had not been seen. I feel satisfied that they are concealed somewhere.

At this point, Chief Ruggles came into the court-room. His Honor Judge Allison, said to him:—This case is an important one; it is a homicide case, in which two witnesses in attendance upon Court, in obedience to subpœna, have neither of their own accord absented themselves from attending, or have been spirited away by some persons, in order to keep them out of Court; to keep them from testifying in this case. Now, a proper regard for the administration of justice requires that every proper effort should be made in order to prevent this attempt to interfere with the due process of the law, and we have sent for you in order to invoke your aid, and the aid of the police force under your charge, to endeavor to ascertain where these witnesses are, and, if possible, bring them into Court.

Chief Ruggles—I have notified the officers, from information given me by Mr. Smith one of the tipstaves, to make search for these women. Last night I despatched two officers to the New York depot, to prevent them from escaping in that way. I will use all the means at my command to find them. I have had no information of them as yet.

Judge Ludlow—You can telegraph to other cities if necessary.

Judge Allison to the jury—We cannot consent to let this case go on without making every exertion possible to secure the attendance of these two witnesses. Almost in the very presence of the Court these two women set at defiance its authority, or, in connection with other persons, have succeeded in a result so far which interferes with the administration of the law. It has even prevented us from calling them as witnesses to the stand; and we do not feel as though we could permit this trial to proceed until we have exhausted every effort possible to bring these witnesses into Court. It becomes the Court to endeavor, if possible, to correct an abuse of this kind. If we succeed in bringing in, either now or hereafter, the persons of these witnesses, we will make an example of them. If we can ascertain any persons have aided in, or counselled, or advised these witnesses to absent themselves from Court, every such person shall be dealt with according to law. We have therefore determined to adjourn the Court until 3 o'clock.

The Crier then announced the Court adjourned until the above mentioned hour.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—Laura J. Butts vs. Henry Butts. An action of divorce, instituted by the wife against the husband, on grounds of desertion and non-maintenance. The defendant was married in January, 1864, and was at that time a private in the army. He was afterwards promoted to the adjutancy of his regiment. He alleges in defense that he was always willing to live with his wife, and had tendered her support, but that her family had forbade her living with him, and had even threatened his life if he attempted to go near her.

The libellant alleges that at the time of her marriage she was only seventeen years of age; was acquainted with the respondent but a short time; and that he had induced her to marry him during an excited moment. The respondent denies that he induced libellant to marry, but says she rather prevailed upon him to get married; and he told her that he would prefer waiting until he had been discharged from the army, on account of the uncertainty of a soldier's life. On trial.

BOSTON.

Lecture on the Thirty-ninth Congress.

BOSTON, November 6.—Wendell Phillips delivered the third lecture of the Fraternity Course last evening, at Music Hall, before a crowded audience. His subject was "The Swindling Congress."

After congratulating the audience upon the result of the day's election, and particularly upon the election of two colored men to the State Legislature in Boston and Charlestown, he stated that his subject to-night was, "The swindling Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, that passed the last winter in session, and meets again on the fourth of December." He intended to describe it, not because he counted it in as one of the combatants in the fight at present going on. He did not. He thought that in this quarrel, as in most others, there were but two parties. There were hardly any great national quarrels that ever admitted more. Neutrals always faded out of sight, and Congress is a neutral. On one side of the present battle stands the South, endeavoring to regain her old position in the Union, her banner borne by the President. On the other side, marshalled against her, are the people struggling through every channel and by every method to say no to the policy of the Executive, and there are no other parties to the quarrel. The Republican party is only one of the outlets in the popular protest. Down deep in its popular heart the nation understands what it wants, and is determined to have it. In opposition to that is the effort of the President to restore, as far as possible, the Southern States to the spot where they stood in 1860, and the millions have gotten their hands on the neck of the Southern aristocracy, determined to strangle it beyond recovery. There are two parties to the quarrel, and Congress has committed suicide, faded out like ether in attempting to find a neutral spot to stand on. There is no man great enough to-day to differ one hair's breadth and survive. Witness Grant. The real attitude of America to-day is the attempt of the people to carry out its great purpose, and the only thing that opposes it is the Executive, representing this effort of the South to regain her position. Congress undertook, in its last long session, to find a neutral spot that was neither up to the level of popular idea, and not low enough to come under Executive approbation; and to examine their position to-day is only valuable as one of the mile-stones on the way we have just gone by. If they don't resume the sceptre; if they don't take hold of the helm of state at the next session, then by some other means, through Congress or over it, the masses will accomplish their object. I say this because I look upon the amendment which now constitutes the policy of Congress as not only a swindle, but as an exhibition of a purpose to remain neutral until after the election, until Pennsylvania and New York had spoken in this great struggle betwixt the South, that knows what she wants, and the people, that know equally what they want. The South is determined that the negro shall never be reckoned among the political elements. She believes more thoroughly than we do in her own system. It is no sham, no hypocrisy. She understands that it is necessary, and thoroughly believes that the Government belongs to the white race, and to a select party even among that race, and the negro, even if he be a man, is not entitled to be reckoned among the political elements. It is an oligarchy, and recognizes no other safe form of government. The South aims at the Northern idea, and Congress aims at nothing. This is what I call a swindling Congress—a swindle resulting, I think, from a dread of the people, from an undue dread of their own party, from an unwillingness to be representatives, and attempting to be only delegates. If, as Senator Wilson said at Natick last night, it was not safe for a loyal black man to go about Arkansas, and, from lack of United States authority, 2500 negroes have been ruthlessly murdered in Texas, whose fault is it? His. Whose fault is it? Congress'. Why are they not in session? Why did they adjourn if the flag did not protect white men in New Orleans? Why did not they stay in Washington and make it? If General Grant did not perform his duty, why didn't they summon him before a committee to make answer? Why? And if the fault lay in the White House, why did not they impeach it? or if, as you say, they cannot impeach, stop the supplies. I am for a Government that is not boys' play. What is not boys' play it a majority issuing an order, and determined to be obeyed. One man made New Orleans safe, and surely Congress could make the South so. One soldier, left to himself without troops enough to man his fort, obliged to appeal to Africa for aid, made the first and worst city of the South safe ground for Northerners to trade and to live in. If the white men of the South are hostile to the North, then the Government must hold that territory by the iron arm of a military despotism for some years to come. Exactly as Butler governed New Orleans is the South to be governed during the next five years. There never has been a friend to the South in the Northern States except the Abolitionists. The Democrats deluded her to bloodshed. The Whigs cheated her. The Abolitionists stood upon her borders, and said:—"It is in vain to fight against the thick bosses of the Almighty buckler. You are endeavoring to sustain a system which is against the laws of God and the nineteenth century. Carry it out, and you will make bankrupt your cause." But the South closed her ears, and rushed on to destruction. The same party now stands up and says, "Come into the line with the nineteenth century, tread under foot the chaff you call logic, found your institutions upon the laws and economy of God's kingdom;" whereas Democracy cries out, "Come as you were." The civil war undertook, spite of both sections, to make the Union of history. In that great struggle the only unequivocal allies of the North was the negro race, and, the war ended, we said we would protect the black race. Protect him? From whom? Were they to protect our black allies in South Carolina? From whom? In the month of May, Wade Hampton, whining on his knees, and with a halter on his neck, begged that he might be hanged. Protect the black man from him. What harm could he do? What black man fears him? Not one. We raised Wade Hampton, we unloosed him, we took the halter from his neck, we organized him as a South Carolina gentleman, and, as a political element, we gave him his estate, we gave him back his influence, and then we set to work to protect the black man from the power he created. Protect him! My plan is to go down to the South and give the loyal black men and white all the power, fetter the Rebel, and then protect Wade Hampton from him. Give the loyal black men of South Carolina the rights which they ought to have politically—land, capital, and every right that belongs to the loyal, and then pass a Civil Rights bill to protect Wade Hampton from Robert Small. The Freedmen's Bureau bill should be for the purpose of protecting the Rebels from the oppression of the black man. The negro don't want any civil rights bill to protect him. He wants the territory of South Carolina, which belongs to him; but under Johnson we commenced at the other end. We sent a Governor, Mr. Holden, to Carolina, and made him a tyrant, and then got down on our knees to beg him to save the black man from harm. The problem of the negro is one on which the financial condition of the country depends. If these busy millions can be kept busy, if Northern capital, instead of lying idle, can be used freely in the South, then only can the financial crisis, the fear of which is agitating State and Milk streets, be averted. And how can that be done? There are five millions of blacks in the South that have never bought two dollars apiece before. It would be easy, on my system of reconstruction, to make a demand of one hundred millions' worth of manufactured articles in a year.

Mr. Phillips concluded by praying God that the President would continue to make mistakes, and that he might strike the South with madness, in order that the North might comprehend her position. Pray for anything that may save our cradles from fighting this battle over again. Send a man to the next Congress prepared to recognize that the majority rule, that will not vote as Jefferson Davis lets them vote, that will not vote to the South whatever it wants it to, and that will let the President assume power, monopolize the Government, and run the machine.

OBITUARY.

Death of Simeon Draper.

This well-known citizen of New York died yesterday morning at his residence at Whitestone, on Long Island Sound, after a lingering illness of paralysis. Mr. Draper was born in the little town of Brookfield, Mass., about the year 1805, and was consequently at the time of his death in the sixty-first year of his age. When quite a young man he removed to the city of Boston, where he commenced his career as a clerk in a mercantile house. The great business capacity which he displayed caused him to be rapidly promoted, and soon he was admitted, we believe, a partner in the firm, where a few years before he served as a junior clerk. In 1830-31 Mr. Draper removed to the city of New York, as offering a more extensive field for business enterprise. Here he soon formed the dry goods house of Crumby & Draper. When that firm dissolved, in a few years, he established the auction house of Haggerty, Draper & Co. His career as a merchant is one of marked success. In the great fire of 1835, which swept away thirty-five millions of dollars' worth of property, Mr. Draper suffered enormously. The house in which he was an active partner was almost prostrated by the disaster. His fine business talents were brought into requisition to save the house from utter ruin. He worked with a zeal and energy which deserved and was crowned with success. In a short time they had recovered all the losses caused by the fire, and entered upon a career of greater prosperity than before.

Mr. Draper, at an early period of his life, became prominent as a politician. He was a strong and ardent supporter of the old Whig party, and as such, a warm personal and political friend of Daniel Webster. During the exciting political campaign of 1840, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, Mr. Draper was one of the Presidential Electors on the Whig ticket.

When the old Whig party died out he allied himself to the Republican organization, and in that, as in the Whig party, he was selected as one of the delegates from this State to the national nominating conventions. The official positions which he has held were all secured by executive appointments or legislative enactments.

In 1849 he was chosen one of the Governors of the Almshouse, which position he occupied for upwards of ten years. Soon after that, the Almshouse Department became so thoroughly mixed up with the dirty pool of politics in this city that the demand became almost universal for reform. During the session of the Legislature of 1860, Mr. Draper and Mr. Grinnell applied to the Legislature for the passage of a law abolishing the Almshouse Governors, and the creation of the Commission of Charities and Correction in its stead. This measure was a party affair, but was finally passed after a severe contest and special ruling of the presiding officer of the House, just in time to receive the signature of Governor Morgan before the Legislature adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Draper was made one of the Commissioners under this bill, and as such was the presiding officer and leading member of the Board. He occupied that position until the commencement of the year 1865, the expiration of the term for which he was appointed.

At the commencement of the Rebellion he took a prominent part in all the war meetings, and was one of the leading members of the Union Defense Committee. In 1862 he was appointed Provost Marshal of the War Department in this city, and held that office until the appointment of General Hayes, but was never called upon to take a very active part in the duties of the position. In 1864, during the contest between the Weed men and the radicals in this State, President Lincoln appointed him Collector of this port. He resigned this position in 1865, when Mr. Johnson appointed Preston King as his successor. Mr. Draper was also cotton agent for the Government, specially appointed by the Treasury Department to take charge of the cotton which fell into the hands of the army at the surrender of Charleston and Savannah; and also had charge of all the Government cotton arriving at this port during the latter part of the war. This was principally sold through the auction and commission house of Simeon Draper & Sons, of which he was the senior partner at the time of his death. The position of Collector of this port was the last public office that he has held. He was, for many years, a personal and political friend of Secretary Seward, and was identified with that wing of the Republican party until the latter part of the year 1863, when, through some personal disagreement, those friendly relations were sundered. He then became a leader of the anti-Seward faction in this city. The associations organized in this city in the anti-Seward interest were called, among politicians, the Draper Organization.

The main object at which they aimed was to secure an anti-Seward delegation from this State to the Baltimore Convention which renominated Lincoln in 1864. In this effort they were defeated, only securing about one-third of the delegation. The Draper portion of the delegation concentrated all their efforts on the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson for Vice-President, and on this point the New York delegation divided, the Seward portion pressing the nomination of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Draper delighted in the excitement of public life, and possessed an intimate acquaintance with political *finesse*, and without having the higher and nobler qualities of a statesman, he could justly claim most of those which serve to form the mere politician.—*N. Y. World.*

Income Tax.—The following statistics of the income tax returns in the Third District, collected and prepared for the Bureau of Statistics, which was created under section 13, act of July 28, 1866, will interest our readers:—

Division.	No. of persons on income list.	Present total population.	REMARKS.
1	354	11,880	13th Ward.
2	1,111	9,444	12th Ward.
3	518	6,893	12th Ward.
4	174	4,356	12th Ward.
5	354	7,591	16th Ward.
6	161	4,403	16th Ward.
7	123	2,575	16th Ward.
8	189	10,052	16th and 17th Wards.
9	401	7,668	16th and 17th Wards.
10	160	6,800	17th Ward.
11	120	5,618	17th Ward.
12	229	10,595	18th Ward.
13	174	16,054	18th Ward.
14	205	15,000	19th Ward.
15	71	7,520	19th Ward.
16	145	10,000	19th Ward.
17	154	7,800	19th Ward.
	4,643	144,249	

Whole number of persons returning income in the Third Collection District, Pa., 4643; whole number of persons in the Third District, Pa., irrespective of age, sex or color, 144,249.

Removal.—It will be seen by a card in another column that the Exchange National Bank has removed to its new banking-house, Nos. 634 and 636 Chesnut street.

Curiosities of Education.—At the late meeting of the Social Science Congress in England, Mr. Templar, of Manchester, gave a number of ludicrous instances of the way in which secular and religious instruction is combined in some of the national schools of England. He has cited an instance where an attempt was made to make the pence tables the vehicle of religious and moral instruction, in the following order:—

20 pence are 1s 8d.—Love your father and your mother.
30 " 2s. 6d.—And your sister and your brother.
40 " 3s. 4d.—Wash your face, comb your hair.
50 " 4s. 2d.—Every day to school repair

Education.—Professor McCosh has given notice that, during the forthcoming meeting of the convocation of the Queen's University, he will bring up the subject of intermediate education, and solicit that body to declare "that there is great need of a system of upper schools, to enable the colleges and universities to fulfil the purposes for which they were established, as well as to raise up an educated middle class in the country, and also to ask the convocation to take what steps it may deem proper to secure the establishment of such schools."

THIRD EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW JERSEY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEWARK, November 7.—Hon. John Hill is elected to Congress over A. J. Rogers and John Huyler by a majority of 507 votes.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., November 7.—Complete returns from New Castle county show a majority for Riddle of 189. The Union Legislative ticket in New Castle county is elected by a smaller majority. Herbert, Democratic candidate for Sheriff of New Castle county, is probably elected, though the vote is close—the majority not being 20 either way.

In Kent, Saulsbury's majority is 921, a Democratic gain of 207 over the election of 1864.

The returns from Sussex come in slowly, but indicate the defeat of the Republicans by 1000 majority in the State.

VERMONT.

ELECTION IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BURLINGTON, November 6.—The second trial for member of Congress in this, the Third District, took place to-day. The candidates are the Hon. Worthington C. Smith, of St. Albans (Republican), the Hon. Asa O. Aldis, of St. Albans, Consul at Nice (Republican), and Waldo Brigham, of Hyde Park (Democrat). The vote will be from 8000 to 4000 less than at the September election, when 15,000 votes were polled. We have returns to 5½ P. M., from the following towns, and they indicate a close vote between Smith and Aldis:—

Towns.	Smith.	Aldis.	Brigham.
Burlington	279	290	220
Shelburn	48	44	11
St. Albans	436	219	195

Midnight.—Further returns from this District indicate the election of Worthington C. Smith, Republican, by a clear majority over Asa O. Aldis, bolting Republican, and Waldo Brigham, Democrat. Up to this hour Smith has 2443, Aldis, 1271; and Brigham, 1178.

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO,

A Despatch from Maximilian.

TRIESTE, October 27.—The condition of health of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico remains unchanged.

Maximilian has telegraphed his approval of the course of treatment pursued by her physicians at Miramar.

He says nothing in the despatches of any intention being entertained on his part of leaving Mexico.

THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

Additional Account of the Great Battle.

ALEXANDRIA, October 25.—News received here from Greek sources state that a great battle took place in Candia on the 17th inst., between the Creians, who numbered 20,000 men, and the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces, amounting to 30,000.

The latter are stated to have been repulsed, and Ishmael Pacha wounded.

SAXONY.

The Provisional Government Dissolved.

DRESDEN, October 27.—Royal decrees have been issued to-day dissolving the Provisional Government.

Herz Moetez has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

ITALY.

The Union Vote in Venetia.

VENICE, October 27.—The final result of the *plebiscite* in Venetia gives the following vote, viz.:—In favor of union with Italy, 641,758, with only 69 against.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 7.—The steamer *Saragossa*, from Charleston for New York, sailed last evening from Norfolk, having put in short of coal. Heavy seas and strong gales from the northwest were experienced from the time of her departure last Saturday.

Arrival of the "Borussia."

NEW YORK, November 7.—The steamer *Borussia*, from Hamburg and Southampton, has arrived at this port.

Railways in the Holy Land.—The Directors of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway have had surveys made for great extensions of their system. Smyrna will continue to be the chief station, and a new line, if executed, will pass to the north round the head of the gulf. It will then take an easterly course in the direction of Sardis and Philadelphia, but stops short of those once renowned cities. The railway, on the other hand, strikes southward in the direction of Ephesus, which will be reached by a branch line. The projected main trunk takes an easterly course from Aiden, to which it has already been opened. In its route it will touch at or pass by Antioch, in Pisidia, Laodicea, Colossæ, and Hierapolis. Pergamos and Thyatira are to the north of the northern extension. The company is at present in an impecunious condition, and the extensive works are postponed for an indefinite time. The revenue is expected to be derived from the carriage of cotton, wool, and other produce of the country, and from passenger traffic.

Good, and Bad.—A curious application of electricity has been made in Paris, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in the celebrated spectacle *Les Parisiens a Londres*. In one of the scenes a number of girls appear, wearing light crowns, consisting of a filiot of metal, which at certain moments is placed in communication with a galvanic battery. By means of wires invisible to the audience, a series of breaks are arranged in the course of the current, so that when contact is made with the battery a number of luminous points appear on the crown, giving it the appearance of being studded with stars. According to the *Droit*, however, an accident took place one evening during the representation of this scene, in consequence of the disarrangment of the wires, by which one of the unfortunate dancers received the current through the head, the shock being sufficiently violent to throw her to the ground.

A Caution.—General Moltke, the Prussian strategist in the late campaign, in a preface to General Sulicki's "History of the Seven Years' War," just published, warns his countrymen against indulging in "the intoxicating draught of victory." He says:—"Notwithstanding the intoxication consequent upon the war in which every fight was a victory, it will be advisable to review the former struggles of this country, which with varying fortunes were carried on by our ancestors, and to maintain which its existence has had to be so frequently staked."

A Swimming Club.—In London there is a club of swimmers. The members had a swimming match in the Lambeth Baths the other day, in which curious tests were imposed. A silver cup was awarded for the best leaps over hurdles floating on the water; an egg-diving contest was won by a diver who fished up thirteen eggs from the bottom; and gold and silver medals were awarded to men who succeeded in performing other difficult feats.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon said Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS Administratrix,
No 555 N. SECOND Street;
Or her Attorneys,
J. S. BONHAM,
J. G. BAINCKLE,
11 7w6t] N. E. cor. SEVENTH and SANSOM Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELCOME, PAREPA!—By an announcement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. H. L. Bateman has consented to bring his great concert troupe to this city again. Parepa, Brignoli, Ferranti, Fortuna, Carl Rosa, Mills, Hutton, and others will appear in a series of grand concerts at the American Academy of Music. This arrangement has been effected by Major Adolph Birgfeld, the well-known Philadelphia *maestro*, who has determined to give us a few more delightful Parepa concerts, in compliance with a universal demand. Mr. Birgfeld will find that this enterprise will be amply sustained here.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson in his great impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle," supported by the whole company. *Found in a Four-Wheeler* is the afterpiece. Everybody should see Mr. Jefferson's great creation. He played this character for one hundred and seventy-two consecutive nights in London.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth as "Richelieu" for the last time to-night. The play is put upon the stage in excellent style. Barton Hill as "Baradas."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Dan Bryant in *The Irish Emigrant* and *Handy Andy*—an admirable bill.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher and El Nino Eudie. *The Youth that Never Saw a Woman* and the *French Spy on Horseback* To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Miss Kate Fisher's benefit.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE.—Three roaring pieces to-night, *King Lear, the "Cuss," Camille*, and *John Wopps*. To-morrow (Thursday) evening, *Hamlet, or the Wearing of the Black*.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a splendid programme to-night, as usual.

VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, Vine street, below Eighth.—Miss Agnes Sutherland and Miss Ada Iceman.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO.,
Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
OFFER
1000 Hats at 75 cents.
500 Hats at $1·00.
500 Hats at $2·00,
In Gladiator, Turban, Bistori, La Catalina and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.
We also offer a full line of
MILLINERY GOODS,
At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.
FREEMAN & CO.,
10 26 2mrp] Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 634 and 636 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD, President.
JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. [11 7 tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL
SUNNYBANK.
BY MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," "Miriam," "Husks," "Husbands and Homes," etc etc.
1 vol. 12mo., Cloth. Price, $1·75.
WILL POSITIVELY BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.
This will be the Novel of the Season.
It is a continuation of that immensely popular story "Alone," of which nearly 100,000 copies have been sold.
Those who wish to be supplied from the first edition, must send in their orders at once.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK. [10 5 mw2t

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5188 No. 340 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, AND MILLINERY GOODS, by Catalogue, on a Credit,
On Friday
November 9, commencing at 10 o'clock; included will be found a full and desirable assortment of the newest and most seasonable goods in the market. 11 6 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2l8
CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.
N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, Jr.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings,
November 6 and 7, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery No 1020 Chesnut street, a splendid collection of fine Framed Engravings
Now open for examination. 11 5 3t

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TRIPLE PLATE.
MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MEAD & CO.,
10 1mw3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, deceased.
The petition of CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS, widow of said decedent, with an assignment of property elected to be retained, has been filed, and will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, November 17th, 1866, unless exceptions are filed thereto.
11 7 w14t J. A. BONHAM for Petitioner.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of
French Chenille and Axminster Carpets,
NEW DESIGNS.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS
NEW STYLES
6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS,
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Now Opening.
9 22 2m4p]

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT St.,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
Have just received an invoice of
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
AND
COCOA MATTINGS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
No. 807 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.
10 3wfm3m5p]

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE
No. 910 ARCH STREET.
Just received per steamer "Manhattan," new and handsome PATTERNS OF CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market [4 3mrp
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

FINE CHOCOLATE
CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mws 1l